The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4953.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.

The true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is indeed little else than a vast machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course there must be no defect in the principle or plan of the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision of labor.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a timekeeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be equaled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes, to suit all tastes and means, but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM," is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

From the New-York Tribune.

The American watch has some obvious advantages. It is American, from Alpha to Omega. It is cheaper at first cost than foreign competitors. It is simpler; it contains less than half as many pieces, and every new piece involves a new liability to break. It is easier of repair. Besides, the higher grades are warranted perpetually against all mishaps arising from any original defect or weakness. And it bids fair to be more durable.

But *how does it keep time?* That, after all, is the only question. Its success must be the best answer. The character of a watch is self-revealing. This, on its intrinsic merits, had to fight old prejudice, trade combinations, established reputations. In ten years it has practically driven out of our markets the English watch, which was our staple importation and in most common use among laboring men, and largely taken the place of other less costly foreign watches. After careful testing it has been adopted as the standard on the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and other leading railroads where correct time is an absolute necessity. The demand for it has fast increased. At the great Waltham factory one may read its history. Here a wing, there another, beyond, a third, added year by year, to meet the growing want. Every season except 1861, when we were all paralyzed, is commemorated by some such enlargement.

The business, which was bankrupt in 1857, has grown so rapidly that eight years later the Company manufactures 80,000 watches annually. It turns out a complete watch during every two and a half minutes of the working day! The single factory in Massachusetts, under one roof, one supervision, produces more watches annually than all the watchmakers of old England combined!

This tells the story. The laws of demand and supply are unfailing registers. Other watch factories are beginning to spring up, East and West; but the American Company of Waltham is the pioneer; and thus far, practically, it has occupied the field alone. Its history marks the origin and growth of an interesting and important branch of our national manufactures. It not only proves that Americans alone can make watches by machinery; but watches which are cheaper, simpler, more durable, and keep better time, than the same foreign grades. It is American skilled industry, working by machinery and well paid, steadily displacing European skilled industry, working by hand, and ill paid.

Most American watches are consumed at home, though orders begin to come in from Cuba and South America. But sooner or later we shall furnish pocket time-keepers for the world. It is manifest destiny.

From the New-York Times.

This country has reason to be proud of this splendid specimen of American operative genius and enterprise. That it will work a revolution in the watch manufacturing of the world no one can doubt who examines the operations of the Waltham establishment, for it turns out watch movements at just about one-half the cost of imported movements—beside the uniform reliability of the machine-made watches must give them a great advantage over all others wherever known. A poor timepiece of the machine make will be as rare in the future as a good one of hand make has been heretofore, for machinery is arbitrary in its performance, and can make a perfect article just as easy as one that is worthless. It will be a cause of congratulation if this highly useful American enterprise shall have the effect of driving out of market the thousands of trashy foreign articles, miscalled time keepers, by furnishing so excellent and economical a substitute.

From the New-York Herald.

We notice with regret (writing of the Paris Exposition) the absence of specimens of American manufacture, which, although only comparatively of recent birth among us, is already producing results of the most satisfactory character. The Watches manufactured by the Waltham Company are certainly, so far as strength, durability and excellence as timekeepers are concerned, as good as anything produced by the French or Swiss manufactures.

From the New-York World.

We have had one of the works of this Company in a case for some considerable time, and, comparing them with former first-class works of different manufacture possessed by us, they have established, in our opinion, their superiority over any ever introduced for correctness as time-pieces.

From the Scientific American.

It is believed that a Waltham watch is worth double the price of many of the imported watches made by hand.

From Harper's Weekly.

The beauty, the precision, the greater cheapness, the uniform excellence of a watch constructed by machinery so exquisite that the mere spectacle of its operation is poetic, gradually give the American Watches a public preference which will not be deceived.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some THREE HUNDRED OF THEM CARRIED ON OUR LINE, and we consider them GOOD AND RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying YOUR WATCHES GIVE US LESS TROUBLE, and have worn and do wear much longer, without repairs, than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation, but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years. Respectfully,

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS.
General Superintendent.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD,
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION,
ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that WALTHAM WATCHES ARE THE MOST SATISFACTORY of any for their uses. THEY RUN WITH THE GREATEST ACCURACY AND STEADINESS, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have NEVER KNOWN ONE TO WEAR OUT, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when railway companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON, G. Chief Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, Mass.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces. For further information, address the Agents,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

British Troops to Proceed to Canada to Repel Fenian Invaders.

Inquiry into the Killing of an English Officer by a United States Soldier.

Death of Marie Sophie Amalie, Ex-Queen of Naples.

The Postal Treaty Between the United States and Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Troops to be Sent to Canada to Repel Threatened Fenian Invasions.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The Government will immediately dispatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States.

The Killing of Capt. Speer by a United States Soldier.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening, in answer to an inquiry, Lord STANLEY, the Foreign Secretary, said that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister at Washington had been empowered to investigate the matter of the recent killing of Capt. SPEER by a United States soldier.

Death of Marie Sophie Amalie, Ex-Queen of Naples.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.

Dispatches have been received here which announce the death of MARIE SOPHIE AMALIE, daughter of MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, Duke of Bavaria, and Ex-Queen of Naples.

The New Postal Treaty with the United States.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Evening.

In the House of Lords this evening the Government submitted the new postal treaty with the United States, for reducing the rates of postage between the two countries.

The Reform Bill Returned to the House of Lords.

The Reform Bill having been returned from the Commons, a motion was made to-night in the House of Lords to reconsider its action upon the disagreeing amendments. After some debate the consideration of the subject was fixed for the 12th inst.

Treatment of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Evening.

Right Hon. GARTHORNE HARDY, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons this evening, in reply to a question, said that the Fenian prisoners were treated better than any of the others.

Rejection of the Bill to Abolish the Church Rates by the House of Lords.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.

In the House of Lords, last evening, the bill to abolish the church rates was rejected by a large majority.

IRELAND.

Terrible Railroad Casualty in Wicklow County.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Bray Head, Wicklow County, Ireland, to-day. The express train from Dublin for Wicklow, when at the above-named locality, ran off the track and eight passenger coaches were precipitated into the sea. The railroad at that point runs along the summit of a high bluff. The loss of life was frightful. Only one person in the whole train, a man named MORRIS, escaped alive.

Thirty Persons Killed.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Evening.

Thirty persons were killed outright by the railroad accident at Bray Head to-day.

FRANCE.

Occupation of Three Provinces of Cochin China by the French Forces.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 9.

Dispatches have been received here which confirm the previous announcement of the occupation of three Provinces of Cochin China by the French forces.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Noon.

Consols for money 94⅛.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are firmer and are quoted at 73¾.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	44¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22½

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94⅛.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced ¼, and the quotation now is 72⅞.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77¾.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced a ¼, and now rule at 45.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 22¾.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Evening.

Consols are firmer and closed at 94⅛.

American securities closed at the following rates:

Erie Railway Shares	45½
Illinois Central Shares	77¾
United States Five-Twenties	73⅞
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	20

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 9—11 A. M.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 66,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were for export and 2,000 on speculation.

The stock in port is 734,000 bales, of which 332,000 are American.

The market this morning opens quiet but steady at 10¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 10⅞d for Middling Orleans. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—11 A. M.

The Antwerp Petroleum market closed dull last evening at 42 francs for standard white.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 26s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Whale Oil £32. Sperm Oil £115. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil £41. 4s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 9—2 P. M.

COTTON is without change.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firmer. Corn, Oats, Peas and Barley are the same as at noon.

The Provision and Produce markets are without alteration.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9—2 P. M.

Linseed Oil has declined to £40. No changes have occurred in the prices of other articles since the noon report.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 9—2 P. M.

Petroleum is flat at 39¾ francs for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 9—Noon.

Breadstuffs are easier. The weather is favorable for the crops. Wheat 13s. 10d. for White California. Corn 38s. 6d. for new. Barley 5s. Peas 42s. 6d. Oats 3s. 11d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s.; Beef, 142s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 9d.; Pork, 73s.; Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes 31s. Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; medium 12s. Tallow 44s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine 33s. 3d. Petroleum, spirits, 8½d.; refined 1s. 4d. Cloverseed 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 9—Evening.

COTTON.—The market is firmer, though quotations are unchanged. Sales to-day have been 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are more favorable, the market there for goods and yarns being firmer, with more business doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady. Corn firm at 38s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is generally quiet; Lard, however, has advanced to 50s. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 73s. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE.—The market for articles of American and other produce is quiet, and quotations are without material alteration.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 9.

The market for Petroleum is firmer, and prices have advanced to 42¼ francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 9—Noon.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, from Boston on the 31st July, arrived here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

THE CASE OF SADFORD CONOVER.

Petition for his Pardon and Accompanying Documents.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The following document has been obtained from official sources:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: The application of CHARLES A. DUNHAM having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney-General, it has become my duty, during the indisposition and absence of the incumbent of the Law Department, to consider the case. In respectfully declining, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit to your consideration the reasons which constrain me to reserve advice and suspend judgment until I have been further instructed by your Excellency.

DUNHAM, the person applying for pardon, is the same who has become notorious under the name of SANFORD CONOVER. He was recently convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia, and is, as I am informed, now incarcerated in accordance with the sentence of the Court. His application seems to be predicated, in part, upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury, and is supported mainly by the services which he is alleged to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel in the collection of evidence and otherwise upon the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT for murder.

The papers upon which his application is grounded and by which it is sustained, consist of four in a parcel, which by indorsement appear to have reached the office on Saturday, the 27th of July, 1867. The first is dated the 22d of July, and is written upon the ordinary note paper used by the members of the House of Representatives, with an engraved vignette caption. The following is a copy:

FORTIETH CONGRESS UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I suggest that a petition something like the inclosed be prepared and signed by you, for the pardon of Mr. DUNHAM. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and hope you will aid him all you can.

Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY.

Hon. J. HOLT,
Hon. A. G. RIDDLE.

It would seem from an expression used in this note that a draft of a petition was inclosed. It does not appear what petition was thus designated.

The next paper is the following from a late Representative in Congress from Ohio, now a member of the Washington Bar.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I was early in April last retained to aid the Government in the prosecution of JOHN H. SURRATT, and took the general management of the preparation of the case.

The labor and difficulties of the case were great, and the Government is under great obligations to CHARLES A. DUNHAM for much valuable information, both as to the facts and witnesses for the United States, and for the history of and facts concerning the witnesses called for the defence. Although in jail, he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and, from time to time, communicated important facts and suggestions, and seemingly for the sole purpose of a fair investigation of the case, whether it would work for his benefit or not. It seems to me that for his services in this behalf the Government should mark its appreciation of them in a way not to be mistaken. Respectfully, A. G. RIDDLE.

Nothing is among the papers from the office of the District-Attorney, or from any of the counsel in the Surratt trial, excepting Mr. RIDDLE.

The next recommendation is from the Bureau of Military Justice.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1867.

I concur with Hon. A. G. RIDDLE in his estimate of the value and importance of the service rendered by CHARLES A. DUNHAM, as set forth in the foregoing letter to the President. A principle of public policy leads Governments to encourage, by all honorable means, those charged with crime to make disclosures which may, and often do, result in unmasking even greater offenders than those who make them; and hence when they are found to have acted voluntarily, and under good faith, the highest public considerations require that their conduct shall be generously appreciated. The services of DUNHAM, with the details of which Mr. RIDDLE must be entirely familiar as one of the counsel in the case, seem to have been performed without solicitation and in the interest of truth and justice, in connection with one of the most important criminal trials which has occurred in the history of the country; and, although his disclosures were not directly connected with the criminality of which he himself has been convicted, yet it is believed that they do not the less bring his case within the spirit and reason of the rule of policy referred to; and hence it is for the Executive to determine how far they shall be accepted at once as a proof of his repentance and as an atonement to the law for whose violation he stands condemned.

J. HOLT.

It may be proper to remark that the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General is written on one leaf of the same sheet with that of Mr. RIDDLE, and not upon official paper. It will be observed, that notwithstanding this man stood condemned for perjury, Mr. RIDDLE, by actual experience, and Judge HOLT, upon satisfactory grounds of belief, have fully realized his usefulness in promoting, by his cooperation with the public agents of justice, the cause of truth on the occasion of an investigation of national importance; and also that the latter intimates his opinion that he fairly atoned to the offended law, and had satisfactorily demonstrated his repentance. It is remarkable, that DUNHAM himself, in his opinion, (which purports to be in his own handwriting, mentioned no such grounds, but trusts mainly to a technicality. His petition is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1867.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The petition of CHARLES A. DUNHAM respectfully shows that in the month of January last he was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for perjury, alleged to have been committed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives during the investigation by said Committee of charges against JEFFERSON DAVIS of complicity in the conspiracy to assassinate President LINCOLN; that the perjury assigned in the indictment against your petitioner was in having falsely testified that he had no reason to doubt, and did not doubt the truthfulness of certain depositions made by two persons called CAMPBELL and SNEVEL, at the time said depositions were given by them in the Bureau of Military Justice; and in testifying that he had first seen said CAMPBELL in Canada in June, 1865, and said SNEVEL in Wilmington, N. C., in August, 1865. That on the trial of your petitioner, said CAMPBELL and SNEVEL declared that their real names were HOUSE and ROBERTS, and that the depositions they had made and sworn to in the Bureau of Military were absolutely false from beginning to end, and were known to be so by your petitioner; and that they were not at —— said CAMPBELL, in Canada, in June, 1865, or said SNEVEL in Washington, in August, 1865, the places at which your petitioners claimed to have first seen them.

That it was entirely upon this testimony of self-confessed perjurors that your petitioner was convicted, and that without the said testimony of said persons, the Jury before, when your petitioner was tried, could not possibly have found a verdict of guilty.

Your petitioner further says that he was tried and convicted by a Jury not qualified to tried him—that the jurors before whom he was tried and condemned were illegally selected and drawn as decidedly as in the case of John H. Surratt—the manner and form of selecting and drawing the jurors in the case of SURRATT, and your petitioner being identical; that in the discussions on the opening of the trial of SURRATT, as to the legal qualifications of the juries who had been summoned and empanelled to try him, it was contended by the prosecution, and decided by the Court, that said jurors were informally and irregularly selected and drawn, and that any verdict they might render upon any trial would be absolutely void.

Your petitioner further says, that under the rules and practices of the Supreme Court of this District, the above informality in the selection and drawing of a jury does not, after sentence under a verdict found by such a jury, constitute a ground for a new trial or other relief by the Court, and that the only remedy for such an illegal conviction lies in an application to the Executive for pardon.

CHARLES A. DUNHAM.

The above are all the papers which have come to my knowledge in relation to the application for pardon. When considered in connection with other papers, adventitiously recited, they excite peculiar interest and command careful attention, and it is the extraordinary gravity of the import of these papers, last mentioned, in connection with the source whence they come, which makes it my duty to submit their contents to your studious consideration, and to suggest that some proper disposition ought to be made of them, in consonance with the dignity of the Government and in justice to all parties. I introduce them as follows:

First, a communication addressed to the President of the United States, bearing date Washington, July 29, 1867, and signed CHARLES A. DUNHAM. It will be seen that this person, who is certified by gentlemen of official and professional respectability and of distinguished sagacity to be capable of great and valuable service in the disclosure of crime, makes startling asseverations directly against prominent members of the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

In applying to your Excellency for pardon I had not intended to offer any disclosures concerning the plotting of your enemies against you which could be regarded as an inducement for granting my application. I instructed my wife, in presenting the petition, to refer to the conspiracy of ASHLEY & Co. so far only as appears necessary to remove any unfriendly feeling that might have been engendered within you toward me by the newspaper reports, that I had engaged to assist your enemies in their nefarious designs. I adopted this in the belief that the services I had rendered the Government, as certified by Judge HOLT, Hon. Mr. RIDDLE and Mr. ASHLEY, would, in your view and judgment, render me deserving Executive clemency, and because I desired that it should appear on the record and on the face of my pardon that clemency had been extended to me soley in consideration of my services to the Government, and exclusively on the recommendation of prominent Radicals; to the end that when I should come to expose the atrocious plot of ASHLEY & Co., the Radicals would not be in a position or able to charge me with doing so in consideration of a pardon, or that the President had pardoned me on condition of my implicating his enemies in an infamous conspiracy.

From the moment I was forced into association with these traitors and conspirators, I determined, as soon as I should be released, to place in the hands of your Excellency, or lay before the public a complete exposure of the diabolical decisions and most astounding proceedings. This, I believed, would be my sacred duty, for although accused of crime I am not so destitute of honor and patriotism as not to feel some interest in, and obligations to my country.

The interest these persons have felt and the efforts they have made, (which would have succeeded ere this but for the blunder of one of them,) and which they still propose to make for my release, [F. G.,] I know were prompted by the most selfish motives, in order that they might use me as an instrument to accomplish their devilish designs, and I shall not, therefore, be guilty of ingratitude in abandoning and exposing the villainy.

My wife has, I believe, explained to you how ASHLEY, first through his man-Friday, MATCHETT, and afterward in person, managed to make known to me his wishes, aims and purposes, and enlist me, as far as a forced promise would go, in his enterprise. I shall, therefore, only advert here to some things which have been said and done by the conspirators which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most irrefragable evidence.

After obtaining my promise to render all the assistance in my power, Mr. ASHLEY explained to me the kind of evidence he thought it most admissible to present against you. (I must be very brief.) He thought it would be very plausible to prove.

1. That BOOTH had on several occasions paid you familiar visits at Kirkwood. This it was hoped, I might be able to induce some of the old female servants to testify to. If this could not be done then it should be proved by some of my friends who happened to be at the house at the time, who knew BOOTH, &c., and saw the visits.

2. That you corresponded with BOOTH, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from BOOTH to you, and your replies (contents unknown) thereto to BOOTH. The witnesses should be persons who would profess to have been intimate with BOOTH, and to have been enlisted by him to take part in the assassination.

3. That the placing of Atzerodt with weapons at the Kirkwood House was only a sham—although ATZERODT was not aware of it—to make it appear that you were intended as a victim, and thus distract all suspicion from you of conniving at LINCOLN'S murder. This, also, it was suggested, could be proved by persons who could testify that they had been induced to enter into the conspiracy with BOOTH, and had performed a part in organizing it, &c., which persons, it was to be understood, were induced to testify under an assurance from the Government that they should not be prosecuted for any part they had taken.

The resolution under which BUTLER'S committee was appointed, it will be observed, provides for the protection of such persons who are furnished with a good excuse for not coming forward before—by offering immunity to all who were connected in the conspiracy, who will now come forward and disclose their knowlege on the subject.

4. That BOOTH, just before March 4, stated to an intimate friend in New-York whom he had endeavored to enlist in the conspiracy, that he was acting with the priviledge of the Vice-President, and that it had been arranged to kill Mr. LINCOLN on the day of the inauguration, which would account for Mr. JOHNSON'S strange conduct on that occasion which had provoked so much comment by the press; that you expected the tragedy to be enacted then, and had taken several potations to compose and nerve you for the event; and that you were not so much intoxicated as nervous and excited. I feel much delicacy in referring to such topics, but I cannot inform you of your enemies' plans and projects without being plain, and I am obliged to write in too great haste to be choice in my language.

I assured ASHLEY that I should have no difficulty in finding persons of good standing and moral character to prove these matters, and it was agreed that I would do so as soon as released. [A. F. G.]

As an earnest that I possessed the ability to do what I engaged, and in order to satisfy some of their party who doubted the existence of evidence to connect you with the assassination conspiracy, ASHLEY and BUTLER desired and pressed me to send for two or three persons of whose intelligence and qualifications they could satisfy themselves, and whom they could parade before their incredulous friends.

I consented, and ASHLEY supplied the facts it was desired they should know and repeat, and I forwarded them to a trusty friend with secret explanations as to my own purposes, and instructions for him to procure two other friends to commit to memory the statements inclosed to him, and, when sent for, to come here and repeat them (but not under oath) to such persons as I should indicate.

After allowing my friends sufficient time to learn their parts, Rev. Mr. MATCHETT (B.) was sent for them in order that it might be said that the agent for the impeachers had found the witnesses and that their character was above suspicion.

On arriving here, these persons were inspected by ASHLEY and BUTLER, and were found to possess the requisite qualifications of intelligence and personal appearance, but unfortunately for the impeachers it was deemed necessary to make some changes, modifications in some and additions to other portions of their statements before presenting them to the lukewarm Radicals it was their intention to inflame. It being impracticable for the men to see me at the jail on such business, and equally so for me to communicate to them the desired charges and necessary explanations in writing to enable them to incorporate those charges in their original statement without leading to confusion or contradiction it was found necessary for somebody else to take my office of preceptor, &c. This with slight hesitation was done by Mr. ASHLEY on my assurance that the parties were Radicals died in the wool and men of honor in whom he could safely repose confidence. I have learned both from ASHLEY and the parties themselves what was said and done by and between them in the matter. The statements they were desired to make were revised and corrected by Mr. ASHLEY, and they were assured by him that in case it should be determined to examine them before the Committee, they should be splendidly rewarded. ASHLEY also discoursed to them on the propriety and justness of the course it was proposed to pursue to make certain of the impeachment of the President. He declared that you were a traitor to your party and country, &c., &c.; that there was at no time doubt of your complicity in the assassination conspiracy, but that the evidence was in the hands of your friends, and could not be got at; that enough, however, had been secured to satisfy the most reasonable men of his guilt, but that in order to satisfy the most exacting, the statements of these persons before the Committee would be requisite; that the end fully justified the means, and that every man who contributed in this way to the impeachment of the President would deserve well of the Government, and that he (Mr. ASHLEY) would see them rewarded twofold when your successor should come into power. Subsequently the parties were presented to BUTLER, and after being inspected and passed by him, were introduced by him and ASHLEY to several Radical members of the House, who, it was understood, had hitherto doubted the existence of evidence implicating you in the assassination conspiracy, and who informally interrogated them as to the matters upon which they had been instructed, (A.)

BUTLER desired to have taken the depositions of these men at the time, but I would not consent to its being done until I should be released, as at first agreed. These facts can be proved by these three persons, and also by my wife, whose character for truth and veracity is not inferior to Mr. ASHLEY'S; and I shall take pleasure, if at liberty, in producing them before any committee or tribunal for the impeachment of the impeachers.

But the evidency of this conspiracy does not depend entirely upon oral proof. The letters from ASHLEY, herewith inclosed, in themselves speak volumes. What statement B from me could he have wanted, and for what purpose? Anything it was in my power to state to him could have been stated to him orally a dozen times during his previous visits to me.

The statement he wanted was this, and for this purpose.

There were many prominent Radicals, and especially among his own constituents, who were lukewarm on the subject of impeachment, who were not prepared to believe that you were privy to the murder of LINCOLN, and whose coöperation was greatly needed. ASHLEY therefore desired to be able to place before them assurances that the most unquestionable evidence of your guilt could be produced. He therefore requested me to prepare an elaborate paper, setting forth that such and such persons would be produced who knew and would testify to this, that, and the other thing, including the pretensions that BOOTH had been seen in your room several times; that you had corresponded with him and with parties in Richmond, and that the persons who could testify to those facts were of the most respectable standing, and would come forward and tell all they knew, if protected by the Government. He wished me to put it in a style and tone that would be sure to carry conviction with it. He desired that, in addition to the points of evidence we had conferred about, my statement should contain others, and he gave me a memorandum of other points, which he requested me to incorporate in my statement, (B.) This memorandum I inclose, and I believe it is in MATCHETT'S handwriting, (A.) After preparing the statement I sent it to him at Toledo, where he wished to make use of it, (C.)

There is another note from ASHLEY inclosed, worthy of attention. It is in pencil, and was written at the office of Judge CARTTER (E. F.) After the failure, through the blundering of MATCHETT, to secure my release at the time promised, I became angry and used pretty severe language to MATCHETT. He went to ASHLEY and BUTLER in alarm, and reported that I was going to expose the entire scheme to you. After the persons I had sent for to New-York as witnesses, had returned, MATCHETT endeavored, without my knowledge, to persuade them to come here again, and in his letters to two of them he thoughtlessly some additions that it was desired they should make to their statements. He made these suggestions by letter, as his letters explained, because he was not certain that he should be here when they arrived, or they might meet Judge BINGHAM or some other person they had been introduced to when previously here, before he could see them and give them points; and he therefore wanted them posted after my talking to him so severely on account of the failure to have me released at the time promised. D. F. MATCHETT became frightened and seemed to get the idea that I had his letters to those parties and had sent them, or copies of them, to you. Possibly in my anger I had threatened as much. He, therefore, made known his fears to ASHLEY, and BUTLER and ASHLEY endeavored by this note to obtain the letters.

I have just been ordered to get ready for the Penitentiary.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. A. DUNHAM.

The following are the several papers which accompany the above. The letters of reference inserted in the foregoing and annexed to the succeeding are not upon the originals, but are introduced solely for your convenience in perusing this report.

The subjoined paper, headed "Memorandum by the Hand that Wrote It," bears internal evidence of having been furnished as a guide to some person or persons who were expected to fabricate corresponding testimony.

(A) MEMORANDUM.—Shortly before the inauguration of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, the latter, through or in connection with BOOTH, sent several letters to the Confederacy, one of which was intended for JEFFERSON DAVIS. These letters were borne by a messenger named ALLEN, who had been acting as a scout or spy for the Union Generals. ALLEN was provided with a safe conduct through our picket lines, and was supposed to have been sent on secret duty in connection with his command. He was also provided with papers from a rebel emmissary at the North to insure his proper treatment when he should enter the Confederate lines. After delivering his mail in Richmond he returned, bearing several letters which he received from J. B. BENJAMIN. These letters were inclosed to BOOTH. On returning to Washington ALLEN called on BOOTH and delivered the package, and BOOTH, after examining some of the letters, went out as he said in search of his messenger. The messenger could not be found, and BOOTH asked ALLEN if he was too tired to walk as far as the Kirkwood House. ALLEN replied in the negative, when BOOTH, drawing forth the package which had been brought from Richmond, selected a letter addressed to ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President elect of the United States, and asked ALLEN to deliver it. ALLEN promised to do so and then accompanied BOOTH to the bar-room to first take a drink. Here ALLEN met a friend who was invited to join them in taking a drink, and afterward accompanied him to the Kirkwood House and heard him inquire if Mr. JOHNSON was in, and saw him go to his (JOHNSON'S) room. This friend waited until ALLEN came down stairs, when he asked him jocularly, "What in the devil's business he had with JOHNSON—if he was already, buzzing for an office?" ALLEN can be produced, as well as the friend who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House from BOOTH. ALLEN, before going to Richmond, had been led by BOOTH to believe that he was a confidential and secret agent of the Government, and that the letters borne by him had reference to peace propositions which would speedily lead to a suspension of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. Add also that it can be proved by two persons, formerly rebel soldiers, that BOOTH, on the first and second day before his death, fell in with them near Garrett's, and asked their advice and assistance in his efforts to escape. He informed them that he had killed LINCOLN and thereby made a good Southern man President. One of the parties, whose name is DAWSON, said to him that if he meant that he had made ANDY JOHNSON President, he had done the worst possible thing for the South, as he was more extreme in his views, and a greater enemy to the South than LINCOLN. BOOTH replied that it was a mistake—that JOHNSON, as a candidate or office-seeker, had to say a great many things, but as President he would do as he pleased—that he was bound to be a friend to the South, and that if he went back on him (BOOTH) he would have him hung higher than Haman. These men belong to good families, and have excellent characters, and can be produced as witnesses.

Here the paper ends, but the following, which was originally the final clause, and is now canceled, is still legible:

"For the names of DAWSON and ALLEN, used above, leave blanks, or substitute the names of such persons as you know will take their parts."

(B.) "THURSDAY MORNING, April 18, 1867.

DEAR SIR: A telegram calls me to Philadelphia, and I go on the 11 o'clock A. M. train; I therefore send you an envelope, in which you can send me, by mail, your statement.

I hope you will be able to put it in the office this evening, so that I can get it next Monday. Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,

J. M. ASHLEY.

At and after the words State—men, above, the words "incorporating the verbal" are stricken studiously out.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return home to-day, I found your favor and the promised statement inclosed. I expect to be in Washington on Thursday and will see you that day or the next morning.

Truly your friend, J. M. ASHLEY.
C. A. DUNHAM, Esq., Washington.

This letter seems to have come here in a common envelope superscribed C. A. DUNHAM, Present, which is much pocket soiled. The same applied to the following:

[SATURDAY, A. M., Jan. 1, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your note is just received. Let your counsel act as he deems best, taking advantage of every legal point which may be presented. I think the course proposed by them is all that we want.

Truly, J. M. ASHLEY.

Next we have the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 8, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have just seen your wife, and have your letter. You may rest assured that I do not credit the false and stupid reports made against you. If you had the letters I know you would send copies to I——. If you can put the originals in my hands, I will say that no one shall take or destroy them without your express orders in writing, except you are released. Will see your wife again this evening.

Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY.
C. A. DUNHAM.

This note is not written in ink, but in pencil, and though dated "House of Representatives," is upon a half sheet of plain note paper, apparently torn from some note which had been carried in the pocket. It comes here in an envelope superscribed "C. A. DUNHAM, Esq., Prison." The envelope also shows some apparently idle scribbling.

APRIL 26, 1867.

DUNHAM: It is all right. The matter will rest for the present, or until the thing is argued in May. You will not leave the city at *interim*. Mr. A. will return next week, when any other matters will be adjusted. Yours, W. B. M.

This is written on a small scrap in ink superscribed "C. A. DUNHAM." On a still smaller and much soiled scrap, in pencil, but evidently by the same hand, is this memorandum or explanation?

1. The Court cannot act without being a *particeps criminis*.

2. Congress will at the proper time exercise its power.

3. Witnesses will be first called before the Committee.

This, Mr. President, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhering data before me. The parcel comprising all but the pardon papers reached this office in an envelope from the Executive Mansion, indorsed "Received from Mrs. DUNHAM, July 30, 1867." The papers having come from the hands of a person whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in considering the matter. Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had been received at the Executive Office, I immediately determined that, until I should have made this report, their quality and significance, whatever there may be, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, not only of record, but, as far as practicable, in my own mind. This course, it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. Never having seen the handwriting of Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without acquiring a notion of his genuine chirography. I, therefore, exhibited that letter, which was written by Mr. ASHLEY to recommend the pardon of DUNHAM, to a gentleman acquainted with his handwriting. The latter, without hesitation, recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking suspicion of having conspired with a convicted perjurer for a stupendous imposition—first upon the House of Representatives, then upon the people, and then upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of a President of the United States solely upon suborned testimony. I need not say with what astonishment mankind would hear it charged that a scheme so abominable was heightened still by the peculiar wickedness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself through appeals to his clemency to qualify by a pardon, with competency to act and testify, the principal instrument of the imposture! But, impossible as the existence of such a conspiracy may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave accountability for whatever consequences may possibly follow an incredulity too generous in the promises to be indulged, merely because these adventitious data have been thrust upon his casual notice by a party who has been dishonored by a criminal verdict, but who is still, in the opinion of competent professional persons, qualified to be a vehicle of truth in a court of justice.

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for prrdon will be suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BINCKLEY,
Acting Attorney-General.

To ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs in California—Nomination for Governor—Departure of Troops for Arizona—News from the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Independent Union Committee have nominated CALEB L. FAY, a merchant of San Francisco, for Governor, and B. R. NICKERSON for Secretary of State. The regular Union ticket is gaining strength.

More troops are being sent to Arizona, and operations against the Indians are to be more urgently pressed.

The receipts of the Central Pacific Railway for July were about $175,000 in gold.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to July 13 say that the King has named WM. C. SUNALITO his successor in case of his death.

The Fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated at Honolulu.

The steamer *Oriflamme* sailed from Portland for San Francisco last evening, with 100 passengers and $100,000 gold.

Arrived, steamer *Active*, from Victoria, with $20,600 gold. Also, ship *Witch of the Wave*, from Valparaiso.

There was great excitement in Valparaiso and Lima July 3 and 13, over news by the French mail, confirmed overland advices from Buenos Ayres, that the Spanish fleet under MENDEZ NUNEZ had left Cuba to renew hostilities againt Chili and Peru.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Gold Coin in Circulation Clipped—Tone of the Press—Shipping Intelligence.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 5,
VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 9.

The mail steamer from Cadiz arrived to-day, bringing the new Postmaster-General.

A Society is being formed to promote immigration of white laborers from Spain.

Loud complaints are made on account of the discovery that almost every piece of gold coin in circulation on the island has been clipped. Many doubloons are daily found to be short $2, and even $3 of their original value.

The *Diario* of the 4th inst. insists that the United States Government has been a party to the indiscriminate shooting of prisoners in Mexico by the Liberals, and calls for a coalition of the European Governments against America, in order to cause their common rights to be respected throughout the continent.

The British steamer *Tyne* arrived this morning from Vera Cruz.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Santa Anna at Vera Cruz—Reward for the Arrest of Marquez—Approaching Departure of the Diplomatic Corps from Mexico.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 5,
VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 9.

News by the British steamer *Tyne* sets forth that SANTA ANNA has been brought to Vera Cruz by a Mexican man-of-war, and is to be tried for conspiracy against the Government.

A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the arrest of MARQUEZ.

The Diplomatic Corps expected to leave Mexico in a body, and would be ready in time to take passage by the French steamer *Panama*.

Everything was quiet at the capital, and order was being rapidly restored by the energy of the Juarez Government.

The *Standard*, of Pachuca, says a courier passed Otumba with news of the capture of MARQUEZ at the Hacienda Puzderies.

The Mexican Government schooner *Juarez* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th, having on board SANTA ANNA, wife and family.

Political Demonstration in Baltimore—A Procession Fired Into.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 9.

A large flag-pole was raised to-night under the auspices of the Democracy of the Eighth Ward, in this city. Nearly all the wards were represented by delegations, many of them bearing transparencies, and headed by bands of music. About three thousand persons were in attendance, and addresses were delivered by several prominent gentlemen of this city and State, and much enthusiasm was manifested. While passing down Gay-street, the procession was fired into by a party of men who came from a restaurant. Two persons were severely wounded.

The Bark Oak Ridge Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9.

The following are the names of the crew lost on the bark *Oak Ridge*, not before reported: C. Smith, of Philadelphia; J. Burnham, of Danvers, Mass.; Antonio Franklin, of Portugal; Michael O'Brien, of Ireland, who has a family living in one of the Eastern States; and George Blaney, of St. John, N. B.

Coups de Soliel.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 9.

Four men were prostrated with sunstroke in this city yesterday afternoon. One of the number, a German, named PETER KULP, who had been only one month in the country, died from the effects of the attack.

Building Struck by Lightning—Two Lives Lost.

EPHRATA, Penn., Friday, Aug. 9.

The out-buildings attached to the Ephrata Springs Hotel were struck by lightning to-day. Two colored servants were killed by the stroke.

Libel Suit Against a St. Louis Paper.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 9.

A man named WM. C. ROBINSON has sued the *Democrat* of this city for libel, in stating that he attempted to kill his child with a hatchet while in a crazy fit, and claims $10,000 damages. The wife of ROBINSON says the statement is true, and that she received a severe wound on her arm while trying to shield the child from the assault.

The Cotton Crop in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 9.

Advices from the lower river parishes of Louisiana and several counties of Mississipi, in reference to the cotton crop, are quite unfavorable. In all the lower parishes of Louisiana the worms are at work to an alarming extent. At Point Coupee the destruction was so complete and thorough that some plantations were abandoned. Another statement says that from the Tensas River gloomy accounts are received; not only many plantations are suffering, but those in safety to-day are looking for the visitation to-morrow.

Fatal Casualty on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

PORTLAND, Me, Friday, Aug. 9.

A Mrs. FROST, a very estimable lady of New-Gloucester, jumped from her carriage yesterday on to the track of the Grand Trunk Road and right in front of an engine as it was dashing along, at a crossing at New-Gloucester, and was quickly crushed to death and her body cut in pieces. Had the unfortunate lady remained in her carriage no harm would have befallen her; but she became so frightened by the appearance of the train that she lost all control over herself.

Explosion of a Boiler in an Iron Foundry—One Man Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9.

A boiler at the Acton Iron Foundry, on Ninth below Wharton-street, exploded this afternoon. JACOB GIBSON was killed. He leaves a wife and three children. JOHN A. POLLUCK and MATHEW MCKNIGHT were seriously, and JOSEPH MARTIN slightly, injured. All of the above named persons were members of a coöperative firm, and owned and ran the establishment, which they had but recently started.

Movements of Commissioner Rollins.

SACO, Me., Friday, Aug. 9.

Commissioner ROLLINS and family, of Washington, passed through here to-day on their way to Old Orchard Beach, where they will spend a few weeks at Red Castle, the Summer residence of Hon. CHARLES A. SHAW.

Boiler Explosion Aboard a Steamer—Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Gem* burst her boiler heads Tuesday evening on Illinois River, near Naples. Two of the hands were instantly killed and two others so badly scalded that they will probably not live.

The Crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 9.

Crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida say the prospect is improving daily. Some planters report that they expect to make the largest crop known for the acres planted.

The caterpillars appear in small numbers on a few plantations.

Car Casualty in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

A negro boy, in alighting from a street car this afternoon, missed his footing and fell under the wheels, sustaining injuries from which he soon after died.

Weather Reports.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, August 9.

A heavy rain has been falling to-day.

Commencement at Madison University—Honorary Degrees.

The Commencement exercises at Madison University, in Hamilton, took place on the 7th inst. The following honorary degrees were conferred: D. D.—Rev. Samuel Haskell, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Rev. W. H. Parmly, Jersey City, N. J.; Rev. Mortimer S. Riddell, New-Brunswick, N. J. LL. D.—Hon. Thurlow Weed, New-York; Rev. John Stock, England.

The Alumni meeting was held on Wednesday evening. The most interesting incidents connected with it were the presentation of a massive silver service to President EATON, by some friends, and the donation of $500 as a prize on elocution for the senior class, by Rev. J. J. LEWIS, of Syracuse. This is to be a prize like the Clark prize in Hamilton College.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER DEATH AMONG THE BELGIAN IMMIGRANTS.—Last evening Coroner GOVER held an inquest at No. 128 Willett-street over the body of GERTRUDE GRAFF, aged 15 months. The father of the child, CASPER GRAFF, testified that he sailed from Antwerp on the 1st of May last on the ship *Guissippe Baccarich*, that two of his children had died at sea from starvation, and that the child GERTRUDE had been taken sick from the same cause. Dr. JOHN BEACH testified that he had made an examination of the body of the child and found it very much emaciated, and from the history of the case he was of opinion that the child had died from cholera infantum, superinduced by the want of nourishment by the mother while at sea. Upon this evidence the jury rendered a verdict "that the child GERTRUDE had died of cholera infantum, consequent upon the inhuman treatment received while on board the ship *Guissippe Baccarich*, of Antwerp for New-York. The mother was very sick last night at the house No. 128 Willett-street, with such symptoms that she was reported to the Board of Health, by Capt. ULLMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, as suffering from cholera.

THE THAMES-STREET SUICIDE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Liberty-street Station-house, over the body of LAWRENCE DALTON, the bird fancier, who committed suicide by cutting his throat at No. 18 Thames-street, as fully reported in yesterday's TIMES. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased was married twice and had lost both his wives, the last one, JULIA, having died on the 29th ult., which rendered him very unhappy and caused him to drink heavily. His cousin, EDWARD DALTON, and ANNA SMITH, knew of no other trouble. PATRICK DEVEY and MORRIS O'MEARA, who keep a paper-stock warehouse near deceased's place, missed DALTON, and broke open the door, when the fact of his death was ascertained. He had talked rather wildly to both these persons, and told O'MEARA that some one had threatened to shoot him. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the few facts elicited. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 50 years of age.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN D. HULSE.—Mr. JOHN D. HULSE, a prominent citizen of Hunter's Point, L. I., was killed by a stroke of lightning while hunting at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday last. Mr. HULSE had visited Norfolk to purchase property for his father, a well-known merchant of this City. Mr. HULSE was only 30 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children, and numberless sincere friends, to mourn his untimely decease. The body will reach this City this morning at 5 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 6 o'clock yesterday evening Officer HAMILTON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, saw a man in a reclining position upon the curbstone at the corner of Forty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, and, upon approaching him, found that he was dead. Upon the body was found a permit to Bellevue Hospital, giving the name as WILLIAM A. WATERSTOE, Irish nativity, 61 years of age and a clerk by occupation. The cause of death was spinal disease.

FOUND IN A FIT.—At 10 o'clock, last night, Officer MCCARTHY, of the Eleventh Precinct, found a young Irish girl, about 20 years of age, at the corner of Avenue D and Eighth-street in a fit. She was taken to the Station-house, and subsequently to Bellevue Hospital. She has light brown hair and blue eyes, and was dressed in a black silk dress, light cloth sacque and black velvet hat.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Maryland; Gen. A. S. Buford, Virginia; Gen. J. S. Naglee, U. S. A.; and Adjt.-Gen. Marvin, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Jno. Hogan, St. Louis, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mayor Lofland, Memphis; Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse; Hon. J. A. Bridges, Allentown; and Gen. Coates, Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals by the steamship *San Francisco*, from California *via* Greytown, Nicaragua, are Miss HELEN WESTERN, C. G. BUDD, Esq., United States Consul at Realajo, and servant; J. J. TRUBAN, Esq., Secretary Chontales Mining Company; Capt. A. MCADAM and G. WESTEN, Central American Transit Company.

JEWISH FAST.—Next Sunday will be kept by the Jews as a fast, being the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem by the Romans. Services will be held in the synagogues, and the day spent in lamentations and prayer.

ON THE ALERT FOR A PRIZE FIGHT.—Last evening it was rumored that a party from the Eleventh Precinct were to have a prize fight this morning at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River. The Police were notified to be on hand and take a part in the proceedings.

A FOUNDLING.—At 9 o'clock last evening Officer MEAD took to the Third Precinct Station-house a male child two weeks old, abandoned at No. 2[illegible] Murray-street. It was sent to the Commissioners of Charities.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Prussian System of Government—Wherein Its Peculiarity Consists—Count Bismarck—The Little German States—What Germany Gained by the Late War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

Popular sentimentalities are the strings by which practical politicians lead nations, sometimes to great, and more frequently to very foolish actions. The Germans have plenty of such sentimental strings dangling from their noses, and Count BISMARCK, who is not sentimental at all, thought it wise to avail himself of this advantage to reach his purposes. To lead the people by the nose was not all he had to do; his task was and is a more complicated one, for he has not only to work on the "sentimentalities" of the Germans; he has also to consider those of the King, which very frequently run in a direction diametrically opposite to that of the people. You know Prussia enjoys a State form which is called a "Constitutional monarchy." Of course your readers know what that is, and point to England; but I suppose many of them are unacquainted with the Prussian system, and a few explanatory words will therefore be not superfluous, for it will enable them to judge about the position of King, Prime Minister and people, and what we may expect from them. Kings, the residue of former ages, look on their position as our slaveowners in the South did on theirs; they did not make it themselves; the one inherited their crown and appendages, and the other their slaves, from their forefathers, and both these institutions, monarchy and Slavery, were looked upon by monarchs and slaveowners as sacred "historical rights." GOETHE says somewhere in *Faust*: "*Vernunft wird Unsinn, Wohlthat Plage, weh dir, dass du ein Enkel bist*"—(Sense becomes nonsense, benefit a nuisance, woe to thee that thou art a grandson.) We "grandsons" consider the "benefits" of monarchy and Slavery (they were supposed to be benefits some thousand years ago) to be nuisances, and tried to get rid of them. We Americans did away with both Slavery and monarchy, and European nations tried to do the same, with more or less temporary success. That Kings had different ideas about their rights from those of their people, and tried to defend them, is but natural. This wrangling has, in the course of centuries, produced in Prussia and almost everywhere else in Europe, a kind of mongrel state, which is called "constitutional monarchy." The people try to get as much, and the Princes to grant as little, liberty as possible; that is the leading principle of all constitutional monarchies, to whatever stage of development they may be advanced. Whether the present old King of Prussia still believes *bona fide* in his right of mastership "by the grace of God," or if he maintains it "against his better knowledge" only as an inherited historical right, I do not know. I may safely say that he has no democratic sentimentalities, or at least hides them very carefully and successfully, as illustrated by his doings in 1849. If he, therefore, grant liberties to the people we may suppose that he does not do so because he admits a right of the people to them, but that only for expediency's sake he makes concessions. His father, when almost dethroned by NAPOLEON I., was restored by the blood of his people under the promise of a constitution, but failed to come up to his promise, under the pretext that the people were not yet ripe for it; and knowing by history that not only the people but also kings lose sometimes their heads in consequence of popular excitement, he took good care to calm such excited people by putting them in quiet places—houses of correction, for instance. Practice has made the present King a little more familiar with the popular fire, but we cannot blame him if he feels rather nervous about it, and keeps a sharp look out, as that irreverent element does not respect even royal robes or skins.

The Constitution, which at last was granted by the predecessor of the King, and confirmed by himself, is therefore, as you may guess, a very innocent and inoffensive institution. Since it has been given by the King, he must know best how it is to be interpreted, and his Ministers never fail to set the people right, if they construe its sentences according to the German grammar instead of the royal Prussian. The King, the patriarchal creator and giver of the Constitution, is of course irresponsible; the Ministers are responsible, but there is existing no satisfactory law about it, and in fact they are only responsible to him who makes them; they are his "*alter egos*," and if the people do not like them, "*tout pis pour eux*." In a word, what LOUIS XIV. said in France, "I am the State," means in the Prussian translation, as applied to her King, "I am the Constitution." Therefore, you see, "to be or not to be" rests for a Prussian Minister alone with the King. From this you will easily deduct the position of Count BISMARCK *vis-à-vis* people and King.

Let's look at this man. I will sketch him, as it were, by reflex; may be that I shall have to rectify that sketch when I have seen the real man, who at present is not in Berlin, but in Pomerania. Count BISMARCK is an aristocrat of birth, with all the principal qualities of this class, and many virtues of the aristocracy of intelligence. He is arbitrary and abrupt in his manners, and despotic in his inclinations. He is not afflicted with sentimentalities like so many German politicians of all parties, but uses the people as a farmer uses his horse, or men use fire or water. Knowing the qualities and peculiarities of the element he has to work with, and the manner of managing it, he neither cares for the praise or the censure of the people, and is said to despise it even—a suspicion justified by his manner of acting and expressing himself. The natural consequence is that he is even now more admired and dreaded than loved, while not long ago he was bitterly hated as an enemy of popular liberty. To those who are not familiar with Germany and the Germans, it must be wonderful how such a man could not only win their sympathy, but even create in them the belief that he was inaugurating the victory of liberal ideas, and I will give a short explanation.

The division of Germany into so many small States had a double effect, one beneficial, the other pernicious. Each capital of such a little State was the residence of a Prince and his Court, imitating more or less the pattern of the opulent French Court. The people had to pay for it; they became poor and had to work very hard to sustain life. Thus they became industrious and frugal, first by necessity and then by habit. From each of these many centres emanated, although much alloyed, taste, refinement and knowledge, and in this manner the Germans became, in general, a very industrious, frugal and well-educated people, and only those living in larger States, as in Austria and Bavaria, for instance, remained a little behind. These good qualities of the Germans were readily acknowledged by other nations. Germans were welcome as immigrants everywhere, and everywhere they worked by a genial, as it were a warming influence, a kind of beneficial social revolution. Their faults are not catching, but many of their social habits recommend themselves as enhancing the enjoyment of life. The more these good qualities of the Germans were acknowledged by other nations, who sometimes were envious of them, and the more the Germans were aware of their intellectual advantages themselves, the deeper they were humiliated by this political impotence—that other pernicious effect of the division of Germany in so many small States. After several abortive efforts to force Germany by the way of revolution, the people became satisfied that the first step toward such a regeneration was the union of all the different German States and tribes into one single German nation. There was little hope to reach that end by a new revolution, although the liberal and radical parties worked in that direction. The consequence was that the Princes looked on that idea with suspicion; and foreign Powers, like France and England, did not encourage it either, because a compact nation of forty millions of intelligent Germans, right in the centre of Europe, was very likely to change the political and mercantile position of these two Powers. Prussia is the largest German State, and must feel somewhat humiliated by the leading position which for a long time was assumed in Germany, by Austria, a State which derived its power mostly from other than German elements, and the contest about this supremacy lasted many years. While Austria had her hands full to keep together her heterogeneous parts and became more shaky every day, Prussia gained strength in the same ratio. Her finances were satisfactory and well regulated; her administration was a pattern of expediency and order; her military system was perfect, and her army—without other nations becoming aware of it, had grown to an almost irresistible tool, and was ready to pay to the state with interest what it had cost. Looking on the situation with clear eyes, Count BISMARCK thought it time to deal the finishing blow to Austria, and to settle for all time the question about the supremacy in Germany. It was no easy work to win the King to such a bold plan; not bold in his eyes on account of the power of Austria, but bold and dangerous because his talented minister had to sustain the popular, democratic-swelling enthusiasm, and proposed to defy the royal principle itself at the head, by dethroning Kings and Princes who had done no harm to him, and who misruled and plundered this people by force of the same right divine, which was the main column supporting the royal house of Prussia. How BISMARCK succeeded I need not recapitulate. Half a dozen of Princes were thrown in the historical paper basket; the Liberals were enraptured; a "Reichstag" for the North German Bund was convened, the Liberals got frantic, for they dreamt again of long and elaborate speeches, similar to those with which time was wasted in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848. BISMARCK became a very popular man. A year has passed since then. The new Reichstag has laid its first official egg, the Constitution of the North Deutsche Bund; the Liberals are not satisfied with the smell of it, and talk, and talk and croak. Their castle in the air has crumbled to pieces; BISMARCK has not been converted by their leaders, and cares not a straw for their advice; he does not even care for German unity; all he cares for is to annihilate Austrian influence in Germany, and to increase the power of Prussia. The German Liberals should try—and many of them do—to take things as they are, and make the best of the situation. They got rid of many Princes; an important step toward the much-desired German unity has been made, and a more important still is foreshadowed; by Prussia's victory the Germans have gained in the opinion of the rest of the world—they need no longer blush; that they were permitted to take a seat on the bench where the other great nations sit, they owe to the little circumstance that the Prussians are Germans. That is something, and more than they would have got by another revolution, of which some confused Radicals are still dreaming, notwithstanding all evidence of impotence and incapacity which they have given in 1848-9, and later. The Germans, whatever they may think of themselves, are not fit yet for a republican form of government, and will not be before the different elements of which they are composed have been kneaded together to one compact German nation. When Prussians, Bavarians, Frankfortians, Hessians, &c., &c., have no longer a separate patriotism, but all have one and the same, then they may talk again about a republic. When that time comes, all our bones will molder in the grave. The King of Prussia and his able Minister, whatever they may think of themselves, are nothing but tools in the hands of that eternal power directing the education of human kind; and, however unaccountable the ways of this power may be, so much we can see with an unprejudiced eye, that the work which these two men have undertaken is furthering the progress of the German people more than all that the Liberals could accomplish in their lifetime; and if they have no foolish desire for a useless martyrdom, but for a useful activity, they ought to sustain with their intelligence and their arms the work of King WILLIAM and the autocrat BISMARCK, even if they neither love nor like them.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Garibaldi and His Movements—The Latest Expedients of the Papacy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 23, 1867.

The general discussion of the project of law, now before the Italian Parliament, finished some days back, and its examination in sections has commenced. It does not seem as if anything new can be said, the ground has been traversed so many times. But last week the enemies of the late administration thought it worth while to stop by the way to throw stones at Baron RICASOLI, because, as it is alleged, he was willing, in his negotiations with the Pope, to sell Italy to the priests. Some went so far as to talk of impeachment, and a resolution having that object in view was drawn up. But for our own part we have no fear that the late Minister will be formally accused. It has all along been supposed that the resolute Baron was endeavoring, with the sincerity of which he is capable, to execute the programme which the Count DE CAVOUR left to his successors. It seems now that we made a mistake in admiring the calm determination with which he resisted the pretensions of the Bishops. They have often come out second best in a logical discussion, but they even fared worse than in the famous argument which they attempted to hold with RICASOLI as an opponent, upon the liberty of the Church in America. Our champion coolly gathered up the weapons which had fallen harmless at his feet, and threw them back with destructive effect at his opponents.

In fact, the present bill has made great progress toward becoming a law. The first article, which contains the vital part or principle for which parties have been so long contending, was voted by the commanding majority of 298 against 30, two members present asking to be excused from a voice. So decided a verdict has surprised and encouraged everybody. Confidence is now felt that the scheme will be got through the Chamber without much more delay. What obstacles the Senate may put in the way, when called upon to act, is not yet quite so clear. This body contains members who have shown themselves extremely tenacious of ecclesiastical privileges; but as the famous law of the 7th of July, last year, which destroyed the religious corporations, was voted, the present, which is but a corollary of the other, it is hoped will fare as well.

The friends of GARIBALDI, or, in other words, of the Roman cause, are active, and we are constantly having hints of some mysterious movement, which makes the priests anxious and keeps the Italian Government on the watch. Several regiments have been sent off in haste to increase the garrison at Perugia, for no other reason that can be found out than that the Roman liberators have been planning a movement in that direction. They are sworn to take Rome out of the hands of the priests, and although the prospect does not look very bright, their zeal knows no bounds. The position of the Pope as the head of political affairs has certainly not been strengthened by recent efforts, nor by the creation of many new agents. Rome is the dark spot of Italy. Italy was called by the French writer *la terra dei morti*, but it is now true only of Rome. After its art, which belongs to the world, Rome has little else to exhibit but priests, monks, brigands and beggars. It is a sad example of how religion, sunk into superstition, may degrade rather than exalt; and as a proof of how blind credulity may get the mastery, it is a scandal to the race. The Italians of the rest of Italy need little aid from the outside in the moral war which they are carrying on against the system, for they are doing their work with severity, but thoroughly and well. No argument can convince them that the Papal system has not been the principal instrument of harm to their country and to the Italian race, and they are struggling as for salvation to destroy it. That they will succeed there can be no doubt. The Catholic Church will still exist and be the instrument of greater good than ever before. Its great Primate stripped of material power, may become the object of a truer reverence, for instead of remaining the victim of a system which it has taken the cunning of centuries to invent, he may return to the simplicity of the Church of the Apostles, and become truly its head.

The expedients to which the Papacy has been obliged to resort of late years to keep up its prestige, is the best proof of the weakness of which it is conscious. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which we saw proclaimed in 1854, was meant to be a new prop for the system, but it has not strengthened it. Reflecting observers are the more surprised that, with the astuteness which is supposed to belong in an extraordinary degree to the Roman Prelacy, it has not recognized the spirit of the age, accommodated itself to it, and thus sought to guide the moral movement of the world, instead of committing the fatal error of running counter to it, and thus making a wreck of its power.

A general Council of the Primates of the Church is now accepted as a matter definitely resolved upon. The 8th of December next year, the *festa* of the Immaculate Conception, is the day named. Something has been said about asking the Catholic Powers to guarantee the security of Rome during the session of the Council. If such a demand is made, we are told that it must be regarded as an ingenious invention of those who rule there to prolong their power. The last Council of the Church, that of Trent, was extended through a period of eighteen years, and this one, from motives of convenience, might be indefinitely prolonged. The Italian Government will be called upon to watch with vigilance that the plans laid in the Vatican do not add new embarrassments to the question of Rome.

Italy is blessed with 250 Bishops, the Generals of her army of 161,000 priests. To this country is allotted just one-fifth part of all the Prelates of the Catholic world. This little Tuscany, with a population about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, has a dozen Bishops, that of Pisa having an annual revenue of 175,000 francs, the largest in Italy. The town of Fiesole, with less than five thousand inhabitants, has a Bishop to guard the mountain fold. With so many shepherds the wolf of heresy is not kept out of Italy. Except among the peasants the ravages of this beast of prey are seen in every class of society. Intelligent Italians have for some time been asking of what value to us are so many conscience-keepers, who are clothed in finer apparel, are lodged and eat and drink better than the most of us, and whose pride and love of authority often know no bounds.

On the 22d of February of the present year the Pope in public consistory nominated sixteen new Bishops, and in March, at a secret consistory held in that month, he nominated ten more. The object of such an increase is so plainly political, and not moral, that anxiety among those pledged to progress is constantly kept alive. These Prelates are sentinels upon the outworks of the old system, ready to challenge or send a volley of anathemas after those who are determined to pass over the bounds.

Cardinal CATERINI, by order of the Pope, has sent a circular to all the Bishops, asking seventeen questions, answers to which are required in three or four months. They concern principally the internal discipline of the Church, and politically, are of no great consequence.

We were amused with the pompous account which the Atlantic Telegraph man sent you of the Pope's 29th of June show. A million candles is a large number. There will probably always be people who will allow themselves to get intoxicated with the ardent spirits of their own enthusiasm.

ANGELICO.

FRANCE.

Medical Matters—Petrified Human Flesh—How to Poison Children—The Late Dr. Trousseau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 22, 1867.

Medicine is largely represented at the Exhibition. Last week we were speaking of chemicals; let us see what else there is worth mentioning.

Progress enough has been made in surgical instruments to warrant the jury in that class to grant a grand prize—that is to say, one of the few prizes granted for exceptional merit. The fact has excited remark because there was no great discovery, nothing salient in this class; there was nothing but general superiority of construction. The premium was accorded to M. MATHIEU, a former workman of the house of CHARRIERE, the largest manufacturing house in the world and the best known, and this parent house naturally looks with consternation at the exceptional honor paid to its offspring. But M. MATHIEU's exhibition of goods really shows a marked progress over that of its rivals in both ingenuity of invention and in perfection of finish. His orthopedic, hydropathic and fluid pulverizing apparatus are far in advance of others, and, in fact, in his whole extensive display of goods one sees the diligent student, the searcher, the happy innovator. It was, nevertheless, a stretch of the programme to give an exceptional medal for this, for there is nothing in the collection of M. MATHIEU which will stand as a landmark.

In fine, in this branch of the mechanic arts, which employs about 4,000 workmen in France, the advance since 1855 has been a steady one, (without great discovery,) and in which the improvement has especially taken place in an extension of the applications of caoutchouc in the instruments and appliances for the medicinal use of water in baths, douches and vapor, and in a general physiognomy of superior fabrication presented by the collections on exhibition.

In the department of medicine and surgery four houses of publication, viz.: Messrs. ASSELIN, BAILLIERE, DELAHAYE and MASSON, exhibit all the principal works produced in their houses since 1855, and as the production of original works has been very great during this period, these several houses are able to make a very extensive and very interesting show. One of the most notable ameliorations in the works on exhibition is the application of photography to the illustration of the books. This art is yet in its infancy, and is susceptible of a much wider application. The best examples on exhibition, after those on anatomy, are taken from skin disease. They are terribly frightful in their truthfulness, and one sees at a glance the difference between the living figure before him and the dead lines of a drawing.

BRUNETTI'S PRESERVED HUMAN FLESH.

Everyone has heard of the wonderful discovery of an Italian surgeon, forty years ago, by which he petrified human flesh, and was able to cut the body into transverse sections for the manufacture of tables and the like, the various colors being perfectly preserved; and how this surgeon, after completing his invention, died suddenly without having disclosed the secret. Ever since then other Italian surgeons, with his specimens before them, have been seeking the lost secret, and in their searches have fallen on something else. Here is Dr. BRUNETTI, of Padua, who exhibits a large collection of preserved human flesh, healthy and diseased, for which the jury of the Exhibition on that class have granted him a grand medal. If it was a little of a stretch to give an exceptional prize for surgical instruments, there was none here, for this is a discovery without competition, or without any pretension to competition.

Great advances have been made in preserving anatomical specimens by means of chlorate of potash, arsenic and other preservatives; there are even some excellent specimens of this kind at the Exhibition; but if damp, they eventually decay, and if dry, they warp, shrink and get out of place. By M. BRUNETTI's discovery we have none of this. The first glance at his preparations gives one the idea of ligneous fibre boiled and dried; but the colors are tolerably well preserved. His specimens do not look petrified, and are not; they look, on the contrary, dry, porous and light, and as if they would last for ages. Here are specimens of healthy and diseased liver, of healthy and diseased lung, of healthy and diseased kidney—in fact, of healthy and diseased tissue from all parts of the body. In the lung we see specimens of interstitial granulations, of tubercles, and of cavities after abscesses. All this is so plain that a child might learn how the lung looks in the various diseased states to which it is subject. So, too, there are slices of liver and kidney showing fatty degeneration and cyrrhosis of the first, and Bright's disease of the latter.

The discovery of M. BRUNETTE, therefore, though not so wonderful nor so perfect as its lost predecessor, is still an important discovery, and when its author sees fit to make it public will render to schools an immense service.

HOW TO POISON CHILDREN.

One naturally touches the point of his pen with great timidity at a reputation like that of the illustrious LIEBIG. But the learned Professor, since his stay at Paris in attendance on the Exhibition, has promulgated in the journals of science his new food for children, which he declares is being fed with success to thousands of children in Germany; or, to use his own expression: "*A des petits tudesques par milliers.*" This food is a chemical compound intended to contain the component parts of human milk, and to be a substitute for it. To accomplish this object, that is to say, to furnish to new-born children, deprived for any reason of their natural food, a substitute, he went to work and reproduced a milk by chemistry, which, chemically speaking, was correct, and which, he contends, children may take with perfect safety and advantage.

With such an authority as that of LIEBIG, therefore, the whole scientific world of Europe has been trying this new compound; for, to find a substitute for mother's milk, especially for the use of the foundling hospitals, is an immense desideratum. But here at Paris it was tried on but four children, and these four it killed—two in three days, and two in four days. The experiment was made at the Lying-in Hospital by Dr. DEPAUL, Professor of Clynical Obstetrics at the Faculty of Paris, and the children selected were those abandoned by their mothers. The artificial milk quickly brought on bilious purging and prostration. Of course, Prof. LIEBIG declaims loudly against the fairness of the experiment; but Dr. DEPAUL is a competent judge, and the whole Academy of Medicine, after a fair report from the chemists in their body have decided not to take the responsibility of a further experimentation with so dangerous a compound. What is the use, the Academy judiciously says, since we have in our hands so excellent a substitute, and so nearly an analagous substance, in *cow's* milk with the addition of a little water and sugar? And upon this substance, which is so easily obtainable, the Academy has decided to rely for the feeding of the foundlings and all other children placed in their charge. Prof. LIEBIG has undoubtedly lost a point in this discussion.

A HORSE IN THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE!

Lately a horse threw the Academy of Medicine into quite a fever. More proof was wanting to satisfy the doubting as to whether a horse could have spontaneously—what shall I call it?—horse-pox or cow-pox? At least, the variolous disease known in cattle as cow-pox. At last there is no doubt about it. A horse belonging to M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, has had the disease; a committee of the Academy satisfied themselves of the fact. The pustules were found on the lips and nose, and were perfect in their physical characters. A considerable number of children were vaccinated with the matter and were infected in the regular way.

A GREAT LIGHT EXTINGUISHED.

The papers will have already announced to you the death of Dr. TROUSSEAU, the brilliant orator of the Faculty of Paris, the widest known consulting physician for general practice. He died with the most horrid of all diseases for a doctor to die with—a cancer of the stomach. His father and grandfather died of the same disease, and he gained the ghastly right to die by it honestly. Can any one fathom the anguish of such a death to a man who knew all the intricacies of the disease and of the human system? Think, for example, of the Indian hunter, who peers with glaring eyes into every corner, who is startled by every shadow, who holds his breath at every noise, and who only goes to sleep to dream of horrid conflicts with his unseen enemy, and then think of the tortures of a man who is condemned to watch for years for the first vague demonstrations of a terrible and unrelenting foe, who takes fright at every shadow of disease, who sees a phantom in every pain, who is obliged to watch every day and every hour and at every corner for the waiting assassin, and who must weigh with morbid feverishness the value of every symptom to see whether it be the false or the real thing. And afterward, when the disease has declared itself, imagine him watching, with an eye half medical half mathematical, like an engineer, the breach he is making through the enemy's fortifications, the length of time it will take to eat its way through, and then imagine him again watching and interrogating every symptom which may indicate to him that perforation has taken place! Such a torture is too horrible to think of, and yet it was poor TROUSSEAU's fate to bear the reality. Here was a man who had everything to live for—who was brilliant in person, in mind and in position, whose usefulness to science and humanity was not to be measured—doomed to a death such as no jury would dare to deal out to any sort of criminal! TROUSSEAU was tall, slim and elegant in his person; through every pore of his body there breathed the gentleman; in every line of his face there was intelligence, but of that fine and higher kind which marks only exceptional organization; he had the *coup d'œil medical* to the highest degree. As an orator, he recalled in imagination the proud and impassioned but polished orators of the Republic. His lecture-room, whether the vast hemicycle of the school of medicine or the lesser hall of the Hotel Dieu, was always overflowing. Whatever the subject, there could be no dryness in such a voice, such a language, such a man.

M. TROUSSEAU was one of the men we call conventionally princes of science. It requires no effort, indeed, and is therefore no merit to be born a prince; but to deny one's self all the pleasures of social life: to live in a garret on bread and beef, and to give lessons to pay for them; to work in dead and dying human flesh all day long, in order to give scientific laws to the world and to enlarge our knowledge in that which interests mankind most—a clean body and soul: to be born with a superior intelligence, and to make such a use of this intelligence as to elevate one's self high above the heads of the majority—this constitutes a man, a prince of princes, and M. TROUSSEAU was therefore rightfully called a prince of science.

Curious to relate, the man who was to replace M. TROUSSEAU at Paris as the great consulting physician in general practice, Dr. GRISOLLE, Professor at the Faculty, is going through the same deplorable experience as M. TROUSSEAU. A few months ago he had a stroke of apoplexy, and since then appears to be daily losing ground by what is called a progressive paralysis, from softening. Next to TROUSSEAU he was the finest looking man in the Faculty. To a tall, powerful frame and handsome head he united intellectual features and a look of iron. It is pitiable as we see him now, a mere skeleton, tottering along the Rue de Rivoli, near his home, leaning for support against the pillars of the arcades, a perfect wreck of what he was. Two weeks before his death M. TROUSSEAU gave himself, talking to the writer, to the month of August to live, but he died in June. M. GRISOLLE, on the contrary, looks bravely at his case and awaits death at each minute. Just before TROUSSEAU's death he said, adding one of those benign little French oaths, "*Oh mon cher, je suis f—!* (I am done for.) If TROUSSEAU don't hurry I shall beat him!" It is impossible to look his fate more gayly in the face. He literally realizes the saying that a Frenchman takes off his hat to death.

Then we have had the deaths of two other distinguished men, Drs. CIVIALE and FOLLIN—the first, one of the most brilliant of the old set of Professors, and the other, in the lead of the brilliant men of the young set, and both by the disease of the intellectual man—apoplexy. Dr. CIVIALE was created a Baron by LOUIS PHILLIPS, for his magnificent discovery of Lithotrity, that is to say the method of crushing *calculi* in the body, instead of cutting for them.

M. JULES CLOQUET, now a retired Professor of Surgery at the Faculty of Paris, Ex-President of both the Academy of Medicine and the Academy of Sciences, has just been created a Baron by the Emperor. The aged Professor, who has worked hard for seventy years, and had a hard time of it, needed a downy pillow to die on.

M. NELATON, the surgeon, is now so much in favor at Court, that there is talk of making him a Senator. But then there is a difficulty in the way; the imperial family are anxious to maintain him as their surgeon, and Senatorial functions are hardly compatible with those of a hard-working sawbones. Moreover the old gentlemen at the Palace of the Luxemburg are already so sensitive at the nicknames people give them, especially that of *Hotel des Invalides*, that they will hardly wish to see the title in some sense confirmed by the appointment of a surgeon to their number. The little Prince Imperial is much attached to M. NELATON, and wants to see him every day; the disease he lately had was an abscess on the upper part of the femoral bone under the periosteum. After being opened once it formed again and was opened a second time. The boy grew pale and thin from the drain, the irritation, and the long confinement, and there was talk about the Palace of scrofula and tubercles. But he is as well as ever again, in fact he appears more rosy and robust than before his accident, and M. NELATON naturally gets the credit of it. The curious part of it is that M. NELATON is not in principle a Bonapartist. He has placed himself, however, in a position where he can hardly escape conversion.

MALAKOFF.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Gen. GEFFRARD, Ex-President of Hayti, now in exile, was elected President of that Republic in the month of January, 1859. He owed his elevation to power to the revolution which overturned SOULOUQUE's Government, of which he was himself the leader. SOULOUQUE, it will be remembered, was the author of that laughable travesty of monarchy known as the Empire of Hayti. Not content with the power which he possessed as President, and which was, in fact, little short of absolute, the vain old man aspired to the dignity of a crowned head; and so in imitation, on a humble scale, of the present ruler of the French, he deliberately violated his oaths of office, overturned the Government which he had sworn to maintain, and proclaimed himself Emperor of Hayti. For some time all "went merry as a marriage bell" in the new Empire. SOULOUQUE created numerous Dukes and Counts, and surrounded himself with all the paraphernalia of royalty. Apt in learning the tricks of the craft into which he had forced his way, he entertained the newly-fledged Haytian aristocracy at splendid banquets given at the Imperial palace, and for the diversion of the "common people" he ordained *fête* days without number, to be filled up with grand sights and boisterous merriment. But, unfortunately for the stability of his throne, the Emperor neglected to look after the proper administration of the Government. Nothing was done to further the progress of the country in civilization. On the contrary, under the mock Empire, social retrogression was the order of the day; the people were burdened with taxes, to whose oppressive weight not all the holidays could reconcile them; corrupt and greedy officials plundered the treasury; the public credit declined rapidly; the paper currency of the country became all but worthless; and every interest in the country was threatened with ruin. The result of all this was revolution.

GEFFRARD, a General in the Haytian army, and the son of one of the bravest and most renowned of the patriot soldiers who won Haytian independence by their swords, headed a movement against SOULOUQUE, in which the greater part of the army joined; and the old *quasi* Emperor, after vainly attempting to maintain his position, was driven from power and compelled to seek an asylum in the Island of Jamaica. The Republic was immediately restored, and GEFFRARD, as an approved patriot and the principal instrument of the usurper's overthrow, was chosen President by acclamation. For the first four or five years of his administration his Government gave great satisfaction to the Haytians, and won for him the reputation, even beyond the limits of Hayti, of an enlightened and able ruler. But in course of time he began to relax his vigilance, and to leave matters pretty much in the hands of men who were bent solely on their own aggrandizement, in utter disregard of the President's reputation or their country's good. The consequence was, that the very evils which had led to the overthrow of SOULOUQUE's Government once more developed themselves in Hayti, leading to similar results. Popular discontent culminated in revolt, and the fate of SOULOUQUE overtook his successor. In February last, an insurrection broke out at Port-au-Prince, and GEFFRARD, finding it impossible to appease the people, prudently abdicated and left Hayti for Jamaica.

This revolt was the second attempt of the kind to overthrow President GEFFRARD. The first, made eighteen months before, had proved unsuccessful, and its leader was in exile at the time when the populace of Port-au-Prince compelled GEFFRARD to abdicate. That leader was one SILVAIN SALNAVE, a General in the Haytian army, who has just been elected President of Hayti for four years. Up to the middle of the year 1865, SALNAVE was but little known in Hayti, except as a soldier of some capacity and great bravery, who was very much beloved by the men under his command. He had taken no part in politics, and his loyalty to the then existing Government was not for a moment suspected. About that time, however, he joined in a conspiracy against GEFFRARD, and when the conspiracy ripened into revolt in the northern part of the Republic, the command of the insurgent army was intrusted to him. Contrary to the expectations of the conspirators, the insurrection did not spread; and although SALNAVE and his small body of troops defended themselves with great bravery against the forces of the Government, superior numbers prevailed over valor, and the insurgents were totally defeated, and the chief compelled to take refuge in the neighboring Republic of Saint Domingo, a price being set on his head by the Haytian Government. But having attempted to organize a force on Dominican territory for the invasion of Hayti, he was, upon the requisition of the President of Hayti, commanded by the Dominican Government forthwith to leave the country. He then went to Turk's Island, where he was residing when the late revolution broke out in Hayti.

Upon the abdication of GEFFRARD in February, a provisional Government was formed at Port-au-Prince, pending the election of a President, and shortly after the Senate proceeded, according to the provisions of the old Haytian Constitution, to elect a new ruler. Their choice fell upon KISSAGE SAGET, a citizen of high repute, but he being a modest retiring man, unambitious of political distinction and public honors, declined the office, and the provisional Government continued in power. Meantime, SALNAVE, having received news of the revolution, left Turk's Island for Hayti, landing at the town of St. Mark's in the north, where he was received by the population, among which were many of his old companions in arms, with the greatest enthusiasm. The public mind was at once turned toward him as on the whole the most eligible man for the Presidency, and when after a delay of some three or four weeks in the North, he arrived at the capital, he met with a complete ovation, and was at once appointed a member of the provisional Government. He had not, however, been many days in that position when he published an address to the Haytian people, informing them that having discovered that the provisional Government was unequal to the exigencies of the occasion, and being unwilling to compromise the interests of the country by identifying himself with its administration of affairs, he felt it his duty to retire from the temporary post that had been assigned him. It was in vain that his colleagues protested against his withdrawal; he had the army and the people with him; the provisional Government was accordingly forthwith dissolved, and SALNAVE was named Protector—in other words—Dictator—of the Republic. But in justice to him it must be said he manifested no disposition to take advantage for his own personal benefit of the absolute power with which he had been clothed. On the contrary, he declared that his only desire was to act in accordance with the wishes of the people, and to restore the reign of peace and order in the country. A National Constituent Assembly, convened immediately after the outbreak in February, in order to revise the Haytian Constitution, was then sitting at Port-au-Prince, and SALNAVE insisted that among other measures of reform engaging the attention of the Assembly, the provision of the Constitution which made the Presidency a life office should be altered, and the Presidential term fixed at four years. On no other condition, he said, would he accept the Presidency, being convinced that most of the disasters which had befallen his country had resulted from making the Presidential office a life appointment. In due time the Assembly finished its work, having taken care to make the change just alluded to; and on the 14th June SALNAVE was elected President of Hayti for four years, to terminate in May, 1871.

The election presented several features of peculiar interest. Under the old Constitution the ruler of Hayti was chosen by the Senate in secret session. This time the selection was made by the Constituent Assembly in face of the whole people, who ratified with acclamations the choice of their representatives. The oaths of office were administered to SALNAVE with the greatest solemnity by the President of the Assembly, who, immediately after that had been done, delivered an address to the new President, urging him to a faithful discharge of his duty, and concluding with a touching appeal to him to extend clemency to those individuals whose offences against the country under the preceding Government had deprived them of their liberty or caused their banishment from Hayti. To this address SALNAVE made a suitable reply, and two days after he proclaimed an amnesty to political offenders, excepting only GEFFRARD and his wife. At the same time he published an address to the Haytian people, from which we extract the following passages:

> "Law shall be the strength of the Government. The public liberties guaranteed by the Constitution shall be respected. The interests of the public shall be the supreme law of the Administration. I have sworn by the Constitution to fulfill as a man of honor my duty to Hayti. I here repeat my oath, and my highest ambition is to prove by my acts my respect for my pledged faith, and my devotion to my country.
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> "In the midst of the fearful ruin brought about in all parts of the Republic by the preceding Government, the task of administering the affairs of Hayti will be an arduous one. But the Government will overcome the enormous difficulties which present themselves if public peace only succeed the troubles brought upon the country by misguided men. This peace, without which nothing can be accomplished, I engage to establish and consolidate, by means of the powers which the Constitution has conferred upon me. The Republic of Hayti may raise herself from her ruins. She may do more. She may become prosperous and grand, taking a distinguished place in the commonwealth of nations.
>
> "It is by order, by industry and by liberty that we may arrive at this honorable future. I do not promise you to obtain all of these results in the course of my Presidency; but I engage to lay the foundations, and to open to the country an era of prosperity."

The new President of Hayti is altogether a remarkable man. He is about forty years old, not quite black, but with the hair and features unmistakably African. He is very popular, and if he only continue in the path on which he has started, he is likely to regenerate Hayti, and earn a monument more enduring than brass. His first care has been directed to the finances of the country, which are in a fearfully disorganized state. During the latter period of GEFFRARD's administration the treasury was regularly depleted by dishonest officials, and the paper currency had undergone an alarming depreciation, owing to the extent to which counterfeit notes were put into circulation. Indeed, it is said that certain parties in Hayti made a regular business of importing spurious notes from Europe, where they were manufactured surreptitiously for the Haytian market, on a pretty large scale. Be this as it may, the depreciation alluded to is a patent fact, and it will require some time for the paper money of the country, even with the utmost vigilance and faithfulness on the part of the Government, to reach the point at which it stood three or four years ago. In entering upon the work of financial reform, SALNAVE has commenced with his own salary, proposing himself a reduction of $6,000 per annum, so that he will receive $24,000 instead of $30,000 a year. The salaries of all the principal public officers are likewise to be reduced, and the expenses of the Government generally are to be cut down to the lowest scale consistent with the proper efficiency of the public institutions. All this looks like patriotism, and it is to be hoped that the promise which the new ruler of Hayti gives of doing good service to his people, and developing the resources of that fertile and magnificent country, will be amply fulfilled.

The Buffalo Grain Case—Statement from Mr. Paterson.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 7.

SIR: As the articles which have recently appeared in the newspapers of this city respecting my arrest have, for the most part, been made up of false and partial statements, injuriously affecting my business reputation, I wish to lay before your readers a full and fair statement of the case, in order that the public may judge how far the criminal charges against me, published in the papers, and the strange and unwarrantable proceedings taken at the Police Court on Thursday last, were justified.

I bought of WILLIAM O. BROWN & SON, July 24, 24,300 bushels of corn to arrive—this corn arrived on Monday, the 29th; and I sold TOLLS & SWEET 7,500 bushels, and O. L. NIMS & Co. 16,500 bushels, for which I received their check on the morning of Thursday. I bought of J. M. RICHMOND & Co. 16,150 bushels of corn on the 30th, on which A. L. GRIFFIN & Co. advanced me $12,840, for which I received their check. On same date I bought of BARCLAY, BRUCE & Co. 16,500 bushels of corn, on which I raised at White's Bank, on sight draft on DARLING, ALBUSTON & ROSE, of New-York, $13,200, on Wednesday, July 31, out of which I paid a note at First National Bank of about $3,400, and another at White's Bank for about $1,600, relying on an expected remittance to make it good the next day. On the 31st I bought of JASON PARKER 15,000 bushels of corn, on which I raised at White's Bank, Thursday morning, by sight draft on WADE & ESTY, of New-York, $12,400. On the failure of the mail that morning to bring the expected remittance, and fearing trouble with some of the parties of whom I had bought corn, I thought best, in order to prevent either from stopping payment of check and throwing the deficiency on the others, to exchange these checks and drafts, and, in order to do so without excititing suspicion, I bought at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, part in bonds and the balance in exchange on New-York—also the stamp at SHUTTLEWORTH's—and in that way converted the whole amount. From SHUTTLEWORTH's I went to Mr. WILLIAM's office, where I wrote notes to the parties; and while there it commenced raining hard, and I waited perhaps half an hour for it to stop; when it did stop I went to the Telegraph Office to advise WADE & ESTY of the draft I had just made, and while writing the dispatch was arrested by Mr. PARKER, who said he wanted to see me in some office. I told him I was going to my office, and would see him there, or would go to his office, if he preferred, and had no suspicion that I was really under arrest until we turned the corner to go to the Police Office. Up to 10 o'clock of Thursday I had confidently expected to pay the parties of whom I had bought the corn in full on that day; but being disappointed in my expectations of realizing the amount I had used in the payment of the two notes, I felt that it would be no more than right to divide the deficiency among the several parties, and ask for a short time to pay the balance, and for that purpose wrote to each of the parties the notes above referred to, and which I mailed a moment before I was arrested. At the time of my arrest I was on my way to my office on Central Wharf, and the idea of absconding, or of withholding any portion of my property or funds from my creditors, had never entered my mind.

This is a full statement of all the facts in the case, and I make this explanation for the reason that while the entire press have been eager to injure me by publishing most false and libellous statements, not one word has been published in my favor. In conclusion I would say that I was guilty of no offence except that of owing a few thousand dollars which I had not the means on hand on Thursday to pay, an offence not unfrequent on Central Wharf, and which many of those who now so bitterly persecute me have been notoriously guilty of themselves in times past. If the course taken in my case be legal and justifiable, then any citizen who owes a dollar may be dragged to the Police Station, deprived of his liberty, his money abstracted from his possession, and his character and reputation villified and libelled with impunity.

F. W. PATERSON.

Dated BUFFALO, Aug. 7, 1867.

Departure of Missionaries—Farewell Services in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 8.

A meeting of great interest was held in the Park-street Church last evening, occasioned by the immediate departure of an unwonted number of missionaries for foreign lands. On Wednesday next the bark *Oriental* will sail from this port with Mr. and Mr. TAYLOR and daughter, representing Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. HAZEN, representing New-York and Vermont, and Miss POLLOCK, representing Wisconsin, who go to the Majarah mission in India; next Saturday the ship *Rutland* will carry from here Mr. and Mrs. HARTWELL, for Foochow, China, and Mr. and Mrs. ATKINSON for the Mahratta mission in India; and on the 24th inst. Mr. and Mrs. TRACY, Dr. and Mrs. VAN DYCK and Miss PEET will sail from New-York for Foochow, China. Of those that sail from here during the coming week, Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR, after twenty years of missionary labor in that country, and a three years' respite in this, return to spend the rest of their lives in the same faithful service. They take their daughter, who was born in India, with them to aid in converting the female heathen and in teaching the young. Mr. HAZEN is a young man, a graduate of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and takes with him his youthful wife to aid Mrs. and Miss TAYLOR in their special work. Mr. ATKINSON, who goes with his wife to the Mahratta mission, has just graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary, and is one of a class of eighteen who have all signified their intention of laboring in the missionary field either at home or abroad. Miss PEET, the daughter of a missionary in China and born there, goes to Foochow to labor to convert the Chinese women to Christianity. Miss POLLOCK, of Scotch birth, but educated in Wisconsin, after a long preparation for the work of a missionary, goes with a burning zeal to labor among the Hindoo women in the Majaran mission.

The services, which were conducted by Dr. BLAGDEN, were commenced by singing a hymn, after which Rev. Dr. CLARK, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, made a monthly statement of the condition of the Missions in Bulgaria, Nestoria, China and Ceylon, all of which presented an encouraging prospect for the future. Another hymn was sung and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. HOOKER, following which Rev. Mr. TAYLOR made a brief address. He said that he went forth again to his work joyfully. He was glad that the time had come. Success was certain, and with the help of the Almighty the work was easy. During the twenty years he had labored in the missionary field He had ever been with him as He had promised, and now he was going back with laborers whom He had stirred up to gather in the great harvest. Rev. Mr. ATKINSON said that eight years ago he commenced studying for the missionary work, and now he was about to realize that which he had been looking for so long. There was no work a Christian could engage in as honorable as this. It was not they who needed to be pitied, but those who were obliged to stay home. He appealed to the parents to consecrate their children to this work, and to the young men to give their lives to such a noble cause. He closed by beseeching the prayers of the congregation for him and his brethren. Prof. FISKE, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, said that he could congratulate the friends of the Board on the auspicious prospect before them, on account of the abundant supply of laborers. He was informed that in the colleges and seminaries of the Northwest there were thirty students who had already indicated their determination to go abroad as missionaries when their education should be completed. The time had come in the history of missions when, owing to steam and the telegraph, all the world had been brought so near together that every land must be considered a home mission, and no distinction made. He called upon all to reconsecrate themselves to Christ and to give not one-tenth of their income but the whole to His service. Prayer was then offered by Mr. TAYLOR and a contribution was taken up. The services were closed by singing a doxology and with a benediction by Rev. Mr. HAZEN.

Coins in the Cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint.

The collection of coins in the cabinet at the Philadelphia Mint is thus described by the Director:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1867.

SIR: Your inquiries have given occasion to a fresh enumeration of our cabinet coins with the following results:

American—Regular U. S. coinage	657	
Colonial, experimental and gold region issues	180—837	
Foreign—Modern, coins in the Roman character, including Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe, (except Turkey,) and West Indies		2,408
Oriental—Coins of Asia, and European Turkey, in Arabic and other characters, including China and Japan, and the mediæval Cufic and Caliphate, also Northern Africa		430
Antique—Roman, down to the end of the Byzantine Empire		829
Antique—Greek, including Syriac, Egyptian, Bactrian and Sassanian		290
Miscellaneous		122
Total of coins		4,900
Medals—United States, National (bronze)	149	
Medals and Medalets of Washington	216	
Miscellaneous (gold, silver, bronze)	419—784	
Whole number of pieces		5,684

It should be observed that we do not collect the petty medalets known as "store-cards, political tokens," &c. We aim not at numbers but worth; and especially to give the observer an idea of the currency of all nations, in all ages.

One item of inquiry is as to "the supposed dates of some of the oldest."

This collection ascends as high into antiquity as any other. We may mention three pieces, dating quite back to the origin of the practice of coining in their respective countries.

1. The silver coin of Ægina, a Greek island, is generally estimated as having been coined seven centuries before the Christian era. We call ours 2,500 years old. The tetradrachm of Athens is further down, perhaps two centuries.

2. The golden daric of Persia, coined by DARIUS, but which one of that name is uncertain. Its age is doubtless 2,350 years old.

3. The bronze *triens* (one-third of the *as* or Roman pound) of the young Republic of Rome, is about the same age as the daric.

A couple of centuries further down the dates become more definite. Generally a scope of a few years must be allowed; but in some cases the exact year of coinage can be ascertained.

The question, "how many varieties, counting the different dies, of American public coins, have circulated?—probably cannot be answered by anybody; certainly no two answers would be anywhere near alike. The subject has been faithfully studied and largely written upon, and yet much remains uncertain. Collectors often make a trivial variation on the ground of adding to the number. We are entirely unable to give an answer on this point.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint.

Reception of the Champion Oarsmen at St. John, N. B.

A special dispatch from St. John, N. B., says that the victorious "bluenose" boat-crew, the champions of the world, just from Paris, arrived by the Boston boat at St. John on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., and had a royal reception. As they landed, salutes were fired from the wharves and the half dozen heights of the city, while large crowds of people gathered on the wharf and vociferously cheered. The crew were received by the city people, placed in a large four-horse carriage, and made the grand centre of a long procession of citizens headed by the band of the Fifteenth Regiment. The procession moved through the principal streets past numberless people who crowded the walks, houses and every available spot round about, and hundreds of flags and holiday decorations which adorned the shipping, public buildings and staffs.

In the early evening everybody was out, and huge bonfires blazed from the heights, and fireworks flashed over and lighted up the city. The oarsmen attended the theatre and were again enthusiastically received by a crowded house. Such a season of rejoicing and hilarity has seldom been experienced in St. John.

Bowdoin College—Changes in the Course of Study, &c.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following summary of the action of the Board of Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College, Maine, at their meeting on the 7th inst.:

"Appropriations were made to the amount of $1,035. Commencement was fixed for the future on the second Wednesday in July. The mineralogical and conchological cabinets are to be removed to Adams Hall (the new medical college.) JOHN S. SEWALL was chosen professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature for three years. Prof. JOTHAM B. SEWALL was granted leave of absence from the close of the next Fall term to the close of the college year. It was voted that the executive government have leave to remit tuition to young men in indigent circumstances whose fathers have fallen in the service of the country in the late rebellion.

The selection of an assistant to Prof. WM. SMYTH (mathematics) was left with the Faculty, who will undoubtedly appoint Instructor EDWARD N. PACKARD; Prof. SMYTH was excused from all service except instructing the senior class in astronomy, while employed in collecting funds for the memorial hall and in superintending the erection of the same. DAVID SHEPLEY and Gov. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN were chosen Trustees of the College in place of ETHER SHEPLEY and GEORGE EVANS. JOHN ROGERS was chosen Treasurer of the College.

A report of a committee of the trustees and overseers on changes in the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class, and in the course of study, makes some very important alterations in both. It was unanimously adopted by the Boards. The standard of admission is raised in Greek, Latin, and especially in mathematics. In the course of study, pure mathematics are banished at the close of the Sophomore year. Political economy and political science, mental and moral philosophy are taken by the President, and will be made prominent departments. Paley is taken out of the course. There are some other changes of some importance. A vote of thanks to Prof. UPHAM for his long service was passed. Prof. UPHAM has been a member of the Faculty forty-three years.

The Knitting-Mills at Cohoes to be Closed.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 7.

The fifteen knitting-mills at Cohoes, which together employ 2,000 hands, have agreed to all shut down by the 15th of August. Some of them have already ceased running, and all will do so as they respectively use up the stock on hand. The proprietors are buying no new stock whatever. The stock of shirts and drawers on hand is now enormous. They have been accumulating for months, because no profitable or even saving market was open to them. The proprietors show that it costs them $11 20 per dozen to manufacture shirts and drawers; and these are now and for some time have been selling in the great markets at $10 50 per dozen. It is supposed there are about 250 machines for knitting shirts and drawers in this country. Of these about 125 are in the village of Cohoes. The stoppage is a severe blow to a large number of operatives, but it is unavoidable. The manufacturers have been expending large amounts for months, and receiving no returns whatever.

An Infant Falls Seventy-nine Feet, but is Little Hurt.

The Chillicothe (O.) *Gazette* says: We learn that the infant daughter of Col. RICHARD LONG, of this city, had a wonderful escape from death a few days since, at the Summer residence of her grandfather, J. MCLANDBURG, at Cincinnati Furnace, twenty-four miles east of this place, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. While being drawn in her little carriage along the edge of the precipice, a strong blast of wind forced the wagon, which had been left standing but for a moment, over the rocky edge, and it fell seventy-nine and a-half feet, striking at the root of a small tree, on a ledge that jutted out about fifteen feet from the foot of the precipice, throwing the body out into some bushes and a pile of leaves that had been swept from the yard above. When found its dress was over its eyes, and it was indulging in a little cry. Dr. L. W. FOULKE, of this city, was telegraphed for, and was promptly on hand, and found that, save a slight injury to the scalp, she was none the worse for her perilous descent.

It is stated in the Frederick (Md.) *Republican* that the banks in Frederick have instituted suit against the Corporation for $200,000, claimed to have been paid them for ransom, when Gen. EARLY captured the place, in July, 1864.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

His Annual Report—Suits Against the Railroad, Hackmen, &c.—Expenses and Receipts.

The report made through the Police Commissioners by Capt. CHAS. N. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Precinct, seems to have excited the friends of the Corporation Attorney, Mr. McMAHON. Perhaps the best way of settling the rival statements is to give the official explanation of the matter as made in his last annual report.

In relation to the railway suits Mr. McMAHON says that when he entered upon the duties of this office January last he found that a large number of suits, which had been for a long time pending against the Third-avenue Railroad Company for running their passenger cars without proper certificates of license, had just been disposed of adversely to the City. The Court of Appeals having recently decided in similar cases against the same Company, and also against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, that said Companies, having been formed before the passage of the ordinance in question, were not liable to the license fees or penalties imposed thereby, all actions then pending against the said Companies on a similar cause of action had been dismissed.

Since that time he has instituted suits against the following-named Companies, organized and incorporated since the passage of the ordinance in question, to recover penalties for violating the said ordinance by running their cars without certificates of license, viz.: The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. These actions are now at issue and have been placed on the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas. He has arranged with Mr. POTTER, counsel for the Third-avenue Railroad Company, to make a case for submission to the General Term, predicated on the liability of said Company to pay the license fee imposed by a prior ordinance which is still in force, and under which he believes the said Company to be liable. There is also an action pending against the Third-avenue Railroad Company for violating the ordinance prohibiting salting of the streets in Winter. This is also on the calendar awaiting trial. In the month of November he caused two actions to be instituted against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to recover penalties incurred by them in taking up and removing the pavement in Broadway, between Fulton and Ann streets, and in incumbering the street at that point. The company claim to have acquired from the Legislature the right to lay a track and run their cars at that place; and that the taking up of the pavement and the incumbering of the street were incidental to and necessary for the laying of such track. The corporation counsel has given an opinion adverse to such claim of right. The trial of the suits so commenced by this bureau will involve the question of construction of the act on which the claim is based, and the result will depend upon the construction which the Courts shall determine. These suits are at issue and will be tried shortly. Similar suits have also been commenced against the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company for similar violations of law committed in Pearl-street in the early part of December. These suits are in the same position as those against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. An action has also been instituted against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for maintaining a wall in Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Ninety-second streets, which is said by property-owners and residents in that locality to incumber and disfigure the street. The walls are not within the limits granted to the Company for railway purposes. This suit is at issue, and will be tried when reached. It was instituted at the request of property owners interested in the removal of the incumbrance. An action against a driver on the Eighth-avenue Railroad for driving without a car-driver's license, involving in its determination the construction of an act of the Legislature which the defendants claim annuls the ordinance on this subject has been argued in the First District Court, but has not yet been decided. A number of similar suits against persons who, without being licensed as car-drivers, drove cars on the Third and Fourth avenue roads during the "strike" in April last, were prosecuted in the Third District Court, and decided in favor of the defendants.

In relation to other suits brought by him in behalf of the City, for violating ordinances concerning weights and measures, for incumbering the streets and other matters, the Attorney says:

A large number of suits have been commenced and prosecuted against parties for using weights and measures not sealed by the City Sealer. The greater part of these cases are against poor and ignorant persons who violate the ordinance on the subject because of ignorance of its provisions, and not criminally or intentionally. Many of them suppose that it is sufficient for them to have their weights and measures inspected by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and look suspiciously upon any other officer who visits them for the purpose of inspecting and stamping the same. In only a very few of the suits which have been prosecuted under this ordinance has it been possible to collect the penalties imposed, for the reason that the penalty fixed by the ordinance ($50) is so large that the defendants (who are in almost every instance exceedingly poor) have no means or property from which to collect the same. He therefore recommends that the ordinance on this subject be so amended that the penalty shall be $20 or $25, instead of $50.

The ordinance passed by the Common Council in February last, establishing a Bureau of Licenses in the Mayor's Office, has had the effect of decreasing the number of suits of this character. Most of the merchants and dealers in the City have obtained permits to use the streets within proper limits, and in many cases observe the limitations and provisos contained in their respective permits. Some, however, disregard them, and render themselves liable under the ordinances. Whenever such violations have been reported the parties complained of have been sued without regard to their permits. While it is essential to the transaction of business that merchants should be permitted to use the sidewalks to a reasonable extent, yet when they exceed those limits and cause damage and inconvenience to their fellow-citizens, the permits which they receive from the Mayor very properly cease to be a protection.

A large number of suits for violations of the ordinances relating to hackney coaches have been successfully prosecuted. No ordinances are founded on more important considerations of policy and propriety than these, and none receive more attention.

A number of suits have been brought for violations of the ordinance relating to unprotected hoistways. The penalties (amounting from Jan. 1 to and including the month of November to $1,650) have, under the provisions of the ordinance, been paid over to the Trustees of the Fire Department fund.

Those Express Companies, the principal part of whose business is transacted out of the City and in different parts of the country claim exemption from the payment of license fees for their express wagons used for transporting goods in and through the City. A test case against the Adams Express Company has been prepared for submission to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and its result will determine the liability of that class of companies in this respect.

The information on which actions are prosecuted in this bureau is obtained almost exclusively from the Police of the several precincts. Complaints are occasionally made, however, by private individuals who are injured or inconvenienced by the violations which they report. In all cases the party informing is relied upon to prove the facts on the trial. All cases reported which come under any of the Corporation Ordinances are duly and promptly prosecuted, except where the persons complained of are known to be protected by permits from His Honor the Mayor. Complaints have frequently been made that the Police are often partial and unjustly discriminating in making the reports; and there is reason to believe that in some cases those complaints have been well founded. It is alleged that in some parts of the City where violations of the ordinances are frequent and flagrant they are almost, if not entirely, ignored by the Police officers; and, that, in other instances, persons are reported as violating the law, while their equally guilty neighbors are not complained of. This is calculated to work injustice in the prosecution and vindication of the ordinances; but the fault, if such there be, does not lie with this bureau, the duty of which is simply to prosecute where reports are made, and which is not charged with the duty or provided with the means of detecting abuses or of originating complaints themselves. In conclusion he calls attention to the following statement of the balance of amounts paid over to the City Chamberlain for penalties received by this bureau since Jan. 1, 1866; and also, of moneys paid to the Trustees of the Fire Department Fund for penalties incurred under the ordinance relating to hoistways:

Balance of amount received for penalties and paid over to City Chamberlain from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1866, (after deducting current expenses	$2,658 53
Amount received for penalties for violating ordinance relating to hoistways paid over to Trustees of the Fire Department Fund.	1,650 00
Net amount of penalties collected	$4,308 53

Death of Hon. R. C. Puryear, of North Carolina.

Hon. R. C. PURYEAR, of North Carolina, died at his residence in Yandin County, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., of Paralysis, of which he received a severe stroke two years since. The Salisbury (N. C.) *Old North Star* says:

Col. PURYEAR was well known thurghout the State, having been for a number of years a member of both Houses of our State Legislature. He was subsequently, in 1853, elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, where he served with distinction and usefulness for two terms, after which he was no more in public life. His talents were of the solid rather than the showy order, and few men were gifted with sounder judgment or more sagacity. There is no stain upon the history of his private life, and the purity and unselfishness of his patriotism was acknowledged even by his political opponents. On one occasion it was subjected to the severest test, but he showed himself capable on that, as on all occasions, of rising above all considerations of party or section—we allude to the occasion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He foresaw and foretold the awful consequences which have flowed from that fatal measure, and with a moral heroism, never surpassed in the political history of this country, opposed by nearly all the Southern members, and by every member of the North Carolina delegation, with the single exception of Hon. SION H. ROGERS, he manfully breasted the storm and voted against it at the risk of sacrificing all his splendid political prospects. No man was more ardently attached to the Union, or opposed with more zeal than he did the secession movement. After North Carolina seceded, he, in common with hundreds of others of the ablest and best Union men in the State, joined his fortunes to those of the Confederacy, and stood by it to the last with unswerving fidelity. His last political act was his attendance upon the Philadelphia Conservative Convention in August, 1866, as a delegate at large from this State. Of such a man the State may well be proud. We knew him well, and feel sure that he richly merited all that we have said of him.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Third Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. GOODWIN.

Assistant Secretary PRATT said that frequent applications had been made to the Regents for teachers, and from teachers for situations. It had, therefore, been decided by the Board of Regents to keep a record of both parties, for the convenience of all who desired to know what facilities could be obtained.

Prof. N. W. BENEDICT, of the Rochester Free Academy, read a paper on the study of Latin, without reference to proposed liberal or professional education. Prof. BENEDICT is an enthusiastic classical scholar, and his essay was well designed for its purpose. The mind, he said, never gains power but by exercise, as the body of a child, if made inactive, remains stationary for strength. Every true system of education is based upon the exercise of the mind, and leading him to discover for himself important truths. A child should be taught language with persistence and attention, and this can be best done in the mother tongue. After a time the moral sense demands a new set of terms, for the common words do not yield them. They are derived from other languages, and the names can be held only by the most tenacious memory. But there comes eventually a time when a memory, however strong, can hold no longer; he has no system of mnemonics to retain them. The meaning can be gathered by him only from a dictionary, and by this many fine shades are lost. A few months of study of Latin, pursued by itself, gives more knowledge of English than years devoted to etymology without reference to that ancient tongue. Let him unfold and bring out the word for himself, and ascertain what difference there is from the original. Let him point out the etymon and then the prefixes and suffixes of the language, which will give him a knowledge of English of which he did not dream. If the true system of education were adopted, as here set forth, there would be very little odium cast upon the study of Latin. It is its ignorant pursuit which discredits it. It has been objected that the number of words derived from Latin is not great; but experience shows the contrary. They form the vast preponderance of the English tongue.

Vice-Chancellor VERPLANCK spoke of the great difference in the pronunciation of Latin in our different colleges. It was very desirable that a uniformity could be obtained, whether Italian, Belgian or English.

Prof. EATON, of New-York, read an essay on the "Great Pyramid." A gentleman of London, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, had a few years ago conceived the idea that the great pyramid had been built under Divine direction, for the purpose of affording a standard of weights and measure, and these views had been sustained by others. The Pyramid was perfectly symmetrical, with five sides and five angles. It was originally 762 feet on each side, and is now the highest and largest building erected by man. Sir ISAAC NEWTON had devoted his time and labor in analyzing the ancient cubit, and came to the conclusion that it was 25 inches, and a little more. The circle which forms the correlative to the pyramid consists of 365¼ of these cubits, thus corresponding to the year. The pyramid was made plane to the meridian, without hieroglyphics or secret inscriptions, as all burial-places of antiquity did have which are found everywhere else. The box which was found in the centre of the body has been commonly supposed to be a sarcophagus, but there is no appearance to bear this theory out. No procession of priests could enter, and it is indeed difficult for any one. The granite of which a portion of the pyramid is made is not found near at hand, and indeed not closer than Mount Sinai. The structure seems to be built on the most correct principles of geometry. It coincides in pointing with the North Star, or that star which in the procession of the equinoxes four thousand years ago was the North Star. The lecturer then proceeded to show that the temperature of the central room was uniform throughout, thus affording a place for keeping weights and measures; that the box affords an exact liquid measure; that water was found in the pyramid itself, thus giving pure material for careful examination; that the opening in the pyramid looked out on the lower culmination of the North star at the time of its erection, and not on the upper, because the pleiades would interfere with its view; and that it is on the exact spot for the purpose of taking astronomical observations.

A motion was made that a vote of thanks be given to Prof. EATON, respecting which Prof. MARTIN said that while he concurred in the vote of thanks, he did not wish to commit the Convocation to the views advocated. He had himself looked into the matter some months since, and had been obliged to differ from the views there expressed. It had looked to him as if the matter had been cooked up.

Chancellor PRUYN appointed the Standing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Lindsay, Raymond, Wilson, Gallup, Whipple, Eaton, and Hiley.

The meeting then divided, and the college section proceeded to consider the topics brought under its notice.

Assistant Secretary PRATT submitted a report respecting the amount of study devoted to particular topics in the College course.

Prof. MARTIN spoke of the freeness with which literary honors are distributed by Colleges, and thought that ours was the only country where a non-literary body conferred degrees. The faculty do not grant the degrees, but the Trustees, or those who are the superintendents of the property of our Colleges, and who are not judges of literary merit, and do not pretend to be. It has been hinted sometimes that these favors have been sold, and he could not say without truth.

Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE concurred with Prof. MARTIN, and thought a true solution would never be gained until the faculty were represented in or at the academic senate.

Profs. WILSON and FAIRBAIRNS also spoke on the point.

A Committee was appointed on the subject consisting of Messrs. White, Martin, Wilson, Upham and Gallup.

An inquiry was made as to the strength of the statistics of the soldiers from the colleges, and a Committee of five was appointed to confer with college Presidents on obtaining the list, composed of Professors UPSON and WILSON and Secretary PRATT.

In the academical section, the questions proposed by the Regents to the Academics were discussed, and the results were thought to be good.

A little after 12 o'clock, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Chancellor pronounced a farewell in simple and affecting terms, and the Convention dispersed.

Its results, probably, will not be great. There is too much antagonism between the small and the large colleges and the different academies for much fruit to come from it. Yet we may hope that a succession of these meetings may break down the walls which encompass the men of learning, and will snow their follies and mistakes, as well as their good points. Knowledge gains by constant attrition, and these assemblages bring teachers of eminence together.

W. W. P.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, has received leave of absence. The *Republican* says he will go to the great Northern lakes, and adds: "There is but little doing at present in this or any other Department; but the few breweries, distilleries and others who still try to evade the Revenue laws, are finding that honesty is the best policy; that lawsuits with Uncle Sam are troublesome, even when corrupt juries decide in their favor, and that compromises are difficult to make when the law has been violated."

The New-Orleans *Republican* says there is at this time a very large number of able-bodied men out of employment, not only in the city, but throughout the State of Louisiana. Hundreds besiege the City Hall importuning every man that they had reason to suppose had any political influence, in the vain hope of obtaining public employment—on the Police, under the Street Commissioner, anywhere that a chance presented itself for becoming a public servant.

During Friday night, 2d inst., the water in the Schuylkill rose over five feet, in consequence of the heavy rains during the day and evening. All the creeks leading into the river were very turbulent, and filled to the top of their banks. The passenger railroad track south of the Manayunk was covered with water for some distance, stopping the cars for several hours. The perishable articles in the basement of the mills in the town were very generally removed before the freshet took place.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* says: "The State taxes are now as they were before the war, with the exception of 10 cents on $100 for school purposes. Over in the old State they have been increased 50 per cent. Our local taxes are diminishing every year. Some counties have got theirs down to the old standard again. We are getting down pretty fast in this county. In 1865 we paid about $2 60 on $100; this year the levy calls for but $1 on the hundred."

The Boston *Advertiser* learns, through a private correspondent at Cherbourg, France, that Admiral FARRAGUT is to proceed to St. Petersburgh in the flagship *Franklin*, accompanied by screw-steamer *Ticonderoga*, side-wheel steamer *Frolic*, and perhaps screw steamer *Canandaigua*, although with regard to the latter it is yet doubtful whether it will accompany the Admiral's squadron.

The Committee on Salaries of the Michigan Constitutional Convention recommended the following annual salaries: Governor, $3,000; Secretary of State, $2,000; State Treasurer, $2,500; Commissioner of State Land Office and Superintendent of Public Instruction, $2,000; Auditor-General, $2,500; Attorney-General, $2,000; Judges of the Supreme Court, $3,000; Judges of the Circuit Court, $2,500.

The Boston *Traveller* says that a rock weighing four or five pounds has been found imbedded in the earth, forty feet below the surface, on Fort Hill, by workmen. It is composed of quartz, iron pyrites and a hard substance that resembles flint. As nothing like it can be found in Boston or vicinity, the question of how it came there is being discussed by amateur geologists.

The New-Orleans papers announce that the Louisiana State Bank, one of the time-honored institutions of the city, has fully resumed business. The President, Mr. BLANC, is a gentleman of financial experience, having been for over eighteen years one of the directors, while Mr. BERNARD, the cashier, has been connected with it for half a century, in different capacities.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has adopted a clause requiring a public library in every township, and one or more in every city. Fines for penal offences in cities are to be appropriated to their support, but in townships such fines are to go either to the libraries or to the public schools, as the residents may decide.

At a meeting of the new Levee Commissioners in New-Orleans on the 30th ult., resolutions were passed appointing Messrs. OGLESBY and SMITH a committee to proceed to New-York and the Western cities to try to negotiate the sale of the bonds, and failing in that, to borrow money on the faith of their pledge.

In the Boston Municipal Court on the 3d inst. ALBERT B. HILL, a broker, was charged with embezzling promissory notes valued at $7,065 95 from OLIVER DE COMEAU and JOSEPH J. ASCH, and was held in $12,000 for trial before the Superior Court. The bail was promptly furnished.

The Professor of Mathematics at Harvard College has been called to give a scientific opinion of the numerical probabilities against the genuineness of an alleged signature to an important will.

GEORGE S. LOWE, of Gloucester, Mass., who was a soldier in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of that State, and lost both feet from freezing, is now becoming incurably blind.

The oldest house now standing in Philadelphia is on Letitia-street, and was built by WILLIAM PENN in 1682. The next oldest was the old Penn mansion, which has just been demolished.

The apple crop is said to be excellent in Northwestern Louisiana, but peaches are very rare, the buds having been destroyed by the late frosts last Spring.

Gen. SHERIDAN has left Concession Plantation, Plaquemines Parish, and returned to the city to reside.

Ex-President BUCHANAN was in Philadelphia on Tuesday, *en route* to Cape May.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

HOW CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS DISCHARGE THEIR DUTY.

Two men, named respectively Liebneau and Major, who are employed in the Custom-house, their duty being to stand guard over foreign vessels and prevent smuggling, made complaint before Commissioner Osborn that they had been interfered with while in the discharge of such duty on board the French ship *St. Laurent*, in July last. The parties accused of this offence—viz., the mate of the vessel and some two or three of the seamen—were arrested and brought before the Commissioner yesterday for a preliminary hearing.

From the evidence of Liebneau and Major, corroborated by that of the officers of the vessel, it appears that on the evening of the 31st of July last, while Liebneau and Major were in charge of the vessel, Liebneau attempted to light his pipe. This being contrary to the police regulations of the ship, he was requested by the mate, in French, to desist. Not understanding the language, Liebneau lighted another match, which the mate at once blew out. Liebneau, by his own admission, then struck him a powerful blow on the eye. A clinch followed, during which Liebneau lost his pipe and was thrown from the poop to the lower deck. Major came to the assistance of his companion, and was unceremoniously hustled overboard by some of the crew who came to the assistance of the mate.

The Commissioner decided that the officers were not in the discharge of their duty in smoking contrary to the rules of the ship, and that the question of assault was a proper one for the Police Courts, before whom this action should have been brought. He would therefore discharge the prisoners.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

By Judge Barbour.

Kennedy *vs.* Simpson et al.; motion granted. Duncan et al. *vs.* Berlin et al.; findings settled. Furness *vs.* Orr; motion granted and proceedings stayed. Lockwood *vs.* Haughwout et al.; motion granted. Henderson *vs.* Haughwout, et al.; motion granted. Schenck *vs.* St. John; motion granted. Dabney et al. *vs.* Stevens et al.; motion granted. Lawrence et al. *vs.* Tilman; judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer with $10 costs, with liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days.

By Judge Jones.

Henry Jones *vs.* Susan S. Jones; report of referee confirmed; judgment of divorce granted. The American Flask and Cap Company *vs.* N. A. Son; order of arrest vacated.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Business did not commence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday until nearly an hour after the appointed time. The District-Attorney stated the reason to the Court. The Sheriff was so occupied with the execution at the Tombs that the prisoners to be arraigned could not be sent down from the prison as early as usual.

STEALING A POCKET-BOOK.

Johanna Kehoe and Eliza Kelly were placed at the bar charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $15 and valuable papers from Mrs. Julia Dirix, of No. 56 West Baltic-street, Brooklyn, July 17. Mrs. Dirix said that as she was coming off a Brooklyn ferry-boat these women placed themselves on either side of her, and that while Eliza Kelly gave her a push from the left side Johanna Kehoe abstracted the pocket-book from her pocket on the right side; that they walked off rapidly and she followed calling on them to return the property, and a policeman coming along she gave them into custody. Some of the property was afterward found in their possession. The case was argued at length before a jury. Both the prisoners were found guilty and remanded to await their sentence. Mrs. Dirix said she had had her pocket-book stolen five times before, but had neglected to prosecute the thieves because she did not like to appear in Court.

FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR FORGERY.

A man who gave his name as John Lilienthal, was tried and convicted on the complaint of Edward J. Hamilton, wholesale grocer, No. 180 West-street, of forging the name of Joseph Lilienthal on a draft for $369 88. The draft was duly cashed and the proceeds divided with a confederate who has not yet been arrested. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty" without leaving the court-room, and the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison at hard labor for five years.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

The case of George Williams, who was found guilty of grand larceny, was one of peculiar circumstances. Mr. Alvah Hall, a merchant, doing business at No. 12 Warren-street, on the 12th of July left his residence, No. 25 West Thirty-first-street, after instructing his servant girl to dispatch a trunk, containing about $500 worth of wearing apparel, by Studley's Express to the cars, by which it was intended that the trunk should be conveyed to Mr. Hall's family, spending the Summer at Unionville. Williams in some way ascertained that Studley's expressman was to call for the trunk, so he engaged a cartman and sent him to Mr. Hall's house, instructing him to get the trunk that was to be sent by Studley's Express. The girl let him take trunk, and the cartman, who was perfectly innocent in the transaction, in obedience to Williamson's instructions, conveyed it to the steamer *Connecticut*, about to start for Troy. The trunk was then placed, with other baggage, in charge of the baggage-master, and just before the boat was to sail Williamson appeared, and called upon the baggage-master to check it. But at this moment a Policeman appeared, and arrested Williamson. It had been ascertained in the meantime that the trunk had been thus stolen, and Mr. Hall had a man on the steamer watching for the individual who should claim the trunk. The case was clearly proven, but the accused protested that he was innocent, and sentence was suspended till to-day, to enable him to produce evidence which he seemed to think would mitigate his punishment, if it did not prove him guiltless.

SENTENCES.

Helen Kreutzer, a servant girl, was sent to State Prison for 3 years and 6 months, for stealing a pocket-booking containing $200 from Ferdinand Cellarius, her employer. She had not been long in this country but was an old offender.

Edward Herman pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison and hard labor for 4 years.

Thomas Joy, *alias* Lee, *alias* Jimmie Stack, a well-known thief, for picking a man's pocket on a car, was sentenced to State Prison for 5 years. Recorder Hackett, in sentencing him, said a journal had stated that he had discharged this man. This was untrue. He had never seen the man before. He had never extended clemency to pickpockets and never would.

Joseph Taylor was sent to State Prison, hard labor, for 2 years and 6 months. The Recorder told him that he was informed by telegram from Boston that Taylor was a confirmed thief, and one of the most adroit of that class in Boston.

Mary Cunningham, who pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Solomon Green, colored, for stealing sixty yards of Brussels carpet, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Lorenzo Smith, for attempting to steal $53 worth of clothing, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Robert Wilson received a similar sentence for burglary.

Wm. Starr, for assaulting James McLaughlin with a bowie-knife, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Tighe, for grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅞	100	West. U. Tel....b30	45⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅜	200	do	45⅝
25,000	do	108⅜	100	do	45⅜
5,000	do	108⅜	300	do....2d call	45
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅞	300	Mar. Min. Pf.	21
25,000	do	113⅞	400	Erie R.	68⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108⅝	100	do	68
25,000	do....small	108⅜	100	do....b60	68
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111	600	do	68
30,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108	100	do....b60	67⅞
1,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	57¼	100	do....2d call	68
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s....nw	57⅜	69	Erie Railroad Pr.	76⅝
1,000	Missouri 6s	102⅜	200	Hud. Riv. R.	119⅝
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	67¼	100	do....b10	120⅜
20,000	O. & M. C.	27¼	200	do	120
50,000	do	27½	200	Reading R.	104⅛
20,000	do	27⅜	100	do	104⅛
3,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	92	400	do	104⅜
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	99⅛	700	do	104⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds.	82¼	2100	do	104⅜
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80¼	8	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅞
6,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	71	600	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. P. 7s.	90	100	do	80⅜
3,000	do	90	150	Panama R.	261
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98½	100	Clev. & Pitts.	93
2,000	do	98½	200	do	92⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	103	600	Chi. & N. W.	45
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	72½	1500	do	44⅜
6,000	Morris & Es. 1st M	97	200	do	44⅝
10	Ocean Bank	104	200	do....s30	44⅝
20	Bk. of Com.	118	2500	do	44⅝
5	Bank of N. Amer.	106½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68⅝
5,000	Amer. Gold	140⅞	600	do	68⅝
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	152	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	123⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	111⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	101⅜
200	Boston W. P.	21⅛	100	do....s30	101⅜
100	do	21½	100	do....2d call	101⅞
670	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	146	100	do....s60	101
100	do....s30	145⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	104⅞	500	do	65⅝
700	do	104¼	200	do	65⅝
100	do....s45	104	100	do	65⅝
400	do....s30	104	400	do	65⅝
200	do	104	100	Tol. W. & W.	50
100	do....2d call	104	100	do....2d call	49⅝
			200	Pitt. F. W. & C. R.	105
			400	do	104⅞
			100	do	104⅝
			200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	25
			300	do	26

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅞	400	N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
102,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Is.	108⅜	300	do	104
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New	108⅝	100	West. U. Tel.	45⅜
45,600	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad	68⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103	200	do	68⅛
100,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅞	50	Erie R. Pf.	77⅛
22,000	Tenn. 6s....new	67⅜	200	Reading R.	104⅜
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	200	Ill. Cen.	119
10,000	Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	90	200	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
500	Pacific Mail	146	52	Panama R.	261
300	do	145⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅛
100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	67	200	Chic. & N. W.	45⅛
100	Bos. Water P.	21⅝	600	do	45
100	do	21½	18	do	45
100	At. Mail	112	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69
			200	Chi. & R. I.	101⅛
			500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68⅛
			100	P., F. W. & C.	105
			400	do....2d call	105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C....s3	27⅝	700	Erie R.	68⅛
100	Quick. Min....c	32	100	do....b3	68⅛
200	Mariposa....s3	10⅝	200	do....b3	68⅛
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	145⅞	100	do	68⅜
100	do....s3	145⅞	2500	do	68⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	45⅝	100	do....c	68⅛
87	do	45⅝	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	80⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R....x-d	104⅜	200	do....b3	80⅛
200	do	104⅜	100	do	80⅛
200	do	104⅜	100	do	80⅛
200	Reading R....b3	104⅜	200	Ill. Cen....s3	119
500	Clev. & Pitts.	93	200	Chi. & N. W....s3	45⅛
100	Chi., R. I. & Pac....c	101⅞	100	do	45⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	68⅝	500	do	45⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

60	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66	1100	Erie R.	68⅛
15	Adams Ex. Co.	72¼	200	do	68⅛
100	Mariposa Pr.	22	200	do	68⅛
100	do....s3	21⅝	100	do	68⅛
100	do	21	100	M. So. & N. I.	80⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	45⅛	100	do	80⅛
10	do	45⅛	100	do	80⅛
100	do	45⅛	800	Chic. & N. W.	45⅛
100	do....b4	45⅛	100	do	45⅛
200	Reading R....b3	104⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts....s10	93⅛
800	do	104⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	102
100	N. Y. Cen....x-d	104⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅛
200	do....b5	104⅛	100	do....c	69⅛
100	do....b3	104⅛	100	do....c	69⅛
100	P. Ft. W. & C.	105¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail	145⅞	1000	Reading R....s60	104⅛
300	N. Y. Cen....x-d	104	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅛
100	do....b3	104	100	do	80⅛
100	do	103⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛
1100	Erie R.	67⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	101⅛
3800	do	67⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	45⅛
100	do	67⅞	100	do....s3	45⅛
50	do	68⅛	100	do....b3	45⅛
100	West. U. Tel....b3	45⅛	100	do....s30	45¼
200	do	45¼			

FRIDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 140⅛@140@140⅛@140 ℘ cent. The Cash Gold works easier and is lent free of interest, but without any other consideration. The Treasury continues to sell about its daily Customs, which to-day amounted to $426,000. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail ruled irregular. While the standard Bankers marked 109½ ℘ cent. for sixty days on London at their offices, their own Bills were selling from second hands on the Street at 109⅜@109½, and short-sight Bills are quoted 109⅞@109⅞ ℘ cent. Of course these rates preclude all Export demand for Gold Coin. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are lenders of Money at 4@5 ℘ cent. The demand to-day was light owing to the general dullness of the Stock Exchange, including the Public Funds. The latter were less buoyant than on Wednesday and Thursday, though prices yielded only ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and at the close yesterday there was a demand for the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest, at 108⅜ ℘ cent.

With the exception of a feverish feeling in Erie Stock, which sold at 67⅞@68⅛@67⅞ through the day—the fluctuations being quite frequent—the Railway market was very dull. Some efforts were made in the forenoon to make the general New-York and Western list and Reading sympathize with the weakness in Erie, but no decided impression was made on prices as compared with last night, and the market was steady at the Second Board. In the Miscellaneous Stocks and State Bonds there was not much business done; nearly all descriptions participated in the prevailing dullness. The course of Erie Stock perplexes the Street, though it is pretty clear that the Long Room operators, including nearly all the outsiders who venture their 300 or 500 shares, are sellers for a further decline, reversing their position of last week, when it was found at the close (on Saturday) that their accounts were generally long, and the market broke down precipitately, from 75 to 70 ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. There was a better demand for the Railways in the Long Room:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅛	103	N. West Pref.	69	69⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛	113⅞	Rock Island	101⅜	102⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅜	105
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	45⅜
Erie	68⅜	68⅜	Cumberland	37	36
Hudson	120	120	Mariposa, Pref.	21⅜	21
Reading	105	104⅜	St. Paul Pref.	68⅜	66⅜
Mich. Southern	80⅜	80⅜	Pacific Mail	146⅜	145⅞
Pittsburgh	94⅜	93⅜	Toledo & Wabash	52	50
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅜	67⅜	American Gold	140⅜	140
Northwest	45⅜	45⅜	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	105	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1871	119⅜
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	111	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	110⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	112	10-40 reg.	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅞	7 3-10 1st series	108
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅜	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Indiana 5 ℘ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	67¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c.	49⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	92⅛	Georgia 6s	74
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s	70
Illinois reg. 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	57⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	102
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100	California 7s	124
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	98⅜

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	136	Hanover	112⅜
Merchants'	118	Irving	106⅜
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	130
America	140	People's	135
Phenix	104⅜	Market	111
Tradesmen's	137	Nassau	107
National	112	Shoe and Leather	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Corn Exchange	120
Leather Manuf's	170	Continental	107
Seventh Ward	107	Commonwealth	107⅜
Commerce	117⅜	Imptrs. & Traders'	115
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Park	146
Ocean	104	Manuf's & Merchants	103
American Exchange	116	Central National	106⅜
Bank of the Repub.	115	Fourth National	108⅜
Bank of North Am'a	105	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95⅜	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	92	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con.	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	74
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104⅜	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	98	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	90
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Har. 2d M., '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Ohio & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Alton Income	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	95⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	99	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	80
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86⅜
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d, pfd.	81	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103⅜
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	84	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Lack. & W. Bds.	97		

Of the Grain trade of Toledo, where the Toledo and Wabash and Michigan Southern Roads reach Lake Erie, the Toledo *Blade* remarks:

"The early shipments of wheat from this point created quite a furore among Eastern millers, and the rapidity with which orders have since arrived betoken a very active trade during the Fall. The quality of the grain is the best ever shipped from the West, and not a particle inferior to the best ever grown on the continent—in fact, it could not be better. The splendid quality, together with the prolific yield through the country tributary to Toledo, will make this a favorite point with Eastern buyers, and this city will, to a great extent, monopolize the trade in Winter wheat for the next twelve months, at least."

The following are the comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the fourth week in July:

1867	$37,218
1866	31,008
Increase	$6,210

From Jan. 1, to July 31:

1867	$644,187
1866	638,023
Increase	$6,164

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,933,148. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,916	$917,663	1,518	$591,691	454	$190,406
Man. of Cotton	1,138	345,097	301	85,493	115	32,271
Man. of Silk	401	363,560	187	186,198	44	47,978
Man. of Flax	708	179,311	243	79,671	250	53,466
Miscellaneous	649	162,401	452	23,063	18	18,214
Total	4,812	$1,968,032	2,701	$965,116	881	$342,330
		965,116				1,968,032
Total entered		$2,933,148	Total marketed			$2,310,362

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $426,000; Gold Notes, $45,000; total receipts, $2,969,100 38; total payments, $1,883,994 76; balance, $127,737,018 24.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade on Wednesday a plan providing greater security for the buyer and seller of grain was presented. It was as follows:

The Committee appointed to mature and report a plan for greater security to the seller beg leave to say that they have given the matter practical consideration, and have had the help of suggestions from different members of the Board. They first sought to devise a plan which should prevent the making of bills of lading by forwarders, except as sellers might direct; but they find no way to do this except by so cumbrous a system that it would probably be followed only so long as such excitement as has grown out of a recent transaction may last.

They would at once have recommended the adoption of the Chicago system, but the fact that we have no inspection here that would protect the buyer stood in their way. They have finally settled upon what will protect the buyer as effectually as inspection. Objections can be made to this plan of course—they can be made to any plan, but they believe that their plan will secure both buyer and seller in their rights, and will be so simple and easy in working that all will be pleased with it on trial.

Resolved, That all deliveries of grain shall be made by certified order on the elevator, or by order on vessel, accepted by master, and said grain shall be paid for when thus delivered, by certified check or currency, and seller shall be entitled to make delivery.

Resolved, That the seller shall make good his sample—that is, he shall pay any difference that shall be shown between the sample he has sold by and the grain delivered.

Resolved, That when grain is bought for shipment, the buyer shall have twenty-four hours to get it on boat, and when bought for holding he shall have twenty-four hours to examine at the elevator; it, when he has bought for shipment or holding, he shall, within the time above specified, claim difference, and if he and the seller fail to agree, such difference shall be decided by a Board of competent men consisting of three, appointed by this Board for such purpose.

Resolved, That —— be such Committee to determine differences in value, and their fees in every case where they act shall be $2 each to those who act, to be paid by parties in fault.

(Signed)

S. H. FISH.
CYRUS CLARKE.
J. M. RICHMOND.

The *Alta California* of July 12 says:

Of the exports of treasure in the past six months the largest proportion goes East by the steamer, and the remainder goes mostly to China per steamers and sailing vessels. The quantity sent East by each steamer for the past six months, distinguishing the silver bars from the gold bars and coin, have been as in the following table:

1867.	Gold Bars.	Silver Bars.	Gold Coin.	Total.
Jan. 10	$732,788	$720,928	$24,084	$1,477,800
Jan. 19	530,778	363,519	43,011	937,309
Jan. 30	605,730	582,295	62,502	1,259,528
Feb. 9	364,807	452,803	85,245	950,235
Feb. 18	442,833	97,522	140,926	781,292
Feb. 28	494,448	28,141	230,116	756,706
March 9	508,881	133,571	119,881	717,333
March 18	365,181	437,025	74,812	877,018
March 30	275,167	561,448	82,400	843,071
April 10	241,700	67,148	85,787	394,635
April 18	317,502	88,216	69,591	475,290
April 30	458,756	104,194	180,958	750,460
May 10	599,164	420,996	40,172	1,072,634
May 18	482,925	214,955	128,275	824,155
May 30	932,545	477,600	176,476	1,586,623
June 10	605,549	409,445	130,621	1,145,416
June 18	628,840	263,043	65,190	897,074
June 30	1,040,391	192,216	39,779	1,272,386
Total	$9,612,540	$5,453,851	$1,780,142	$16,840,535
1866	12,565,823	2,095,597	2,829,398	19,147,487
Decrease	$2,953,283		$1,049,256	$2,306,952
Increase		$3,358,254		

Thus there has been a decrease of $2,953,283 in gold bullion exported, and also of $1,049,256 in gold coin. There has been a decrease for remittances in coin, because there was last year a large profit on lending it in New-York, which is this year not the case. It has also been the case, that while there has been no considerable increase in the receipts of Eastern or imported goods, there has been a supply of $2,200,000 more bills against domestic produce, mostly breadstuffs, shipped. There has been before more means to pay without recourse to gold bullion, which is the basis for money, while silver is a commodity which is sold largely in London and China for our account. In those shipments there has been an increase. In the month of May the deposits of bullion in the Mint by the San Francisco Refining Company were large, reaching 108,000 ounces. This was not the case in June, when the high commercial value of the bars made coinage less desirable. The total deposits at the Mint for six months reach 422,308 ounces, against 391,697 ounces same time last year. The coinage at the Mint has been $7,981,384, against $6,998,391 last year. The demand for coinage for Custom-house purposes continue quite large. The money so collected is not again disbursed, but is shipped East; hence the duties form a constant drain upon the coinage, reaching for the last six months $3,578,221, or about half the coinage. This amount, with the quantity shipped by steamer, as in the above table, makes $5,358,363 coin sent away.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 9,038 bbls. Flour, 240 sacks Corn-Meal, 30,065 bushels Wheat, 102,420 bushels Corn, 11,050 bushels Oats, 232 bushels Rye, 9,548 bushels Malt, 98 bbls. Pork, 952 tierces Lard, 95 pkgs. Cut Meats, 9 bbls. Beef, 5,191 bbls. Petroleum and 390 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and steady at $8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in more demand at 40c.@42c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been quiet but steady, including Common Hard at $9@$10 50; Croton at $18@20, and Philadelphia Front, $42@$45 ℘ thousand.

CEMENT—Rosendale is in fair request at $1 50@$1 60, cash ℘ bbl.

CANDLES—Have been quiet since our last, including Adamantine at 19c.@22½c., ℘ lb. for light weight.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand, including Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs., and Liverpool Orrel at $11 50@$12 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at unchanged prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and declining to-day. The demand has been restricted. Middling grades closed at 28c.@29½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 1,400 bales, against receipts of 80 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,841
Receipts last week	6,862
Receipts preceding week	5,243
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	409,937
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	633,706
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	342,361
Exports since Sept. 1	464,585
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,541,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	123,000

FEATHERS—Continue dull and nominal in price at 78c.@88c. for Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in slack demand at $2 70@$2 75 ℘ box.

FISH—A limited inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 37@$6 62 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 50@$20 50; No. 2 at $12 50@$16 50; No. 3 do. at $7 50@$9 75. Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 50 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring at 42c.@45c. for Scaled, and 18c.@22c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $4 05@$4 15; Bunch do. at $3 65@$3 75 ℘ box. Currants at 11½c.@11¾c.; Almonds at 23c.@42c.; Shelled do. at 35c.@36c.; Figs at 15c.@22c.; Brazil Nuts at 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day. Desirable lots of old have been in light supply and quoted up 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. New Flour has been depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$7 70; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 70@$9 80; good to choice do. do. at $9 85@$11 15; shipping brands at $8 90@$10 30 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 35@$7 70
Extra State	7 70@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 90@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 20@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50@15 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and steady; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $11 25@$15 for new, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in good request at from $6 75@$9 15 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls. Corn Meal has been less active, at $5 50 for City, $5 65 for Western, $5 75 for Fairfax and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,200 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$14 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, at a further advance of 2c.@5c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last of 47,500 bushels, including White Michigan, on private terms; Amber Michigan at $2 37½; No. 3 to No. 2 Spring at $1 80@$2 15; Amber State at $2 30@$2 35; Amber Jersey at $2 30; Red and Amber do. at $2 30@$2 34, and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, at $1 09@$1 12 (closing at $1 09@$1 11) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 01@$1 09 for unsound and damp, and $1 20 for Yellow and White Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand at $1 50 for Canada; $1 40@$1 42 for Western, ℘ bushel; sales, 3,400 bushels. Some new Western Barley, of very fine quality, was exhibited to-day by Mr. JOHN HOBBS. It was a sample of a round lot yet to arrive. Oats are in less demand yet buoyant. We quote: New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 78c.@80c. for unsound; State at 93c.@95c.; new Jersey and Southern, 86c.@92c., as in quality; sales 47,500 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867: Potomac, Syracuse, flour, peas, &c.; J. Chappell, Jr., Buffalo, corn; Dr. P. Failing, Buffalo, corn; A. Stacy, Buffalo, corn; Z. C. Foote, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Van Buren, Oswego, corn; T. F. Stacy, Buffalo, corn; Hungarian, Oswego, corn; New Era, Oswego, corn; Newark, Buffalo, corn; George Cox, Buffalo, corn; Eddie J, Buffalo, corn; H. Graves, Buffalo, corn; Persia, Buffalo, corn; A. W. Kruttles, Buffalo, corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last at 20c.@21½c., and 24½c.@25c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale has been inactive; we quote old at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, and new, 50c.@$1, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues dull and heavy at 90c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—A fair inquiry prevails for Manilla at 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., and for Jute at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ ton, both payable in gold or its equivalent. Other kinds are unaltered.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at about previous prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $3 per thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and steady, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at $1 10 for common, and $2 for lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been attracting rather more attention at buoyant prices, including Ingot Copper at 25½c.@26. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $42@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 25c.@25½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@63c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$9 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4@$4 75; Pitch, $4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75 c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request since our last at 17½c.@18c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 28c.@32½c. for Refined, in bond; 32½c.@33c. for October and November delivery, and 48c.@50. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PLASTER PARIS—Continues in moderate demand, at from $2 40@$2 50 ℘ bbl., for domestic, and $4 75 for white Nova Scotia ℘ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales since our last of 6,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 12@$23 30 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 18¾ cash; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17½c., for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and inactive. Sales were reported of small lots of ice-cured at 13c. for Stretford and 12c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb. Lard is more sought after to-day: sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ℘ bbl. Butter has been in demand at 20c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@26c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 6c.@14c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℘ lb.	25	@35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℘ lb.	25	@30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℘ lb.	28	@30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	24	@26
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb.	23	@28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℘ lb.	24	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	24	@26
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	20	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	16	@20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages	7½	@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb.	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at $11 50@$12 50 for Carolina, and $9@$9 50 for Rangoon, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue dull and nominal.

SOAP—Is in request and steady, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in demand at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active and about steady; sales since our last 1,030 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@12½c., and 191 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and heavy at from 14c.@16½c. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their Refined Sugars ½c. ℘ lb., and now quote them as follows: Best Crushed Granulated, 16½c., and Ground Sugar, White A, 15½c., and Yellow C, 15½c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 94,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 68,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@13½c., and 41,900 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been more active at full prices; sales, since our last, 676 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@18c.; 97 hhds. Virginia at 4½c.@16c.; 200 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@15c. We quote Kentucky, thus: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4½c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5½c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. And manufactured tobacco, thus: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c., tax paid; Good, 40c.@55c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 10c.@15c., in bond; Good, 16c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 22c.@28c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 120 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—All descriptions have been quite sparingly sought after, and prices have been much depressed, influenced by the increasing supplies. Manufacturers are the principal purchasers and they buy only such lots as they immediately require.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@55
½ and ¾ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@63
Extra to XX do	54@58
½ and ¾ blood do	47@52
Common and ¼	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@47
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@32
Common fleece	20@24
Common fleece, burry	14@20
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@45
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	35@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	26@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50
Also, for South American Wool:	
Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental and Montevideo:	
Unwashed Merino and Saxony	33@42
Unwashed first Mestiza	27@37
Unwashed second Mestiza	25@33
Unwashed third Mestiza	22@30
Unwashed fourth Mestiza	20@25
Unwashed common Mestiza	18@20
Washed Mestiza	42@48
Washed common Mestiza	30@33
Corientes, fine to medium, unwashed	27@30
Corientes Creola, unwashed	21@23
Entre Rios, washed	35@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@38
Cordova, unwashed	34@39
Sanjago, washed	34@39
St. Luis	34@39
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	42@43
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	40@42
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	37@38
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	24@25
Rio Grande, black, washed	27@28
Rio Grande, common white unwashed	24@25
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed unwashed	15@20
Peruvian unwashed	27@28
Peruvian, limed, pulled	26@27
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	25@27
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	24@25
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	27@28
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	25@27
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	27@28

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active today, and rates have been quoted steady. For Liverpool—there were taken 45,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d. by steamer, and 3½d. by sailing vessel, ℘ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d. ℘ 310 lbs. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl., and 7,500 bushels Corn, at 5d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. if to a British port, at 6s. if to the Continent, per bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

MEATS.

Meats of all descriptions rule in favor of buyers, on a moderately supplied and very quiet market.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb.	$ 24	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb.	15	@	23
Beef, round, ℘ lb.	18	@	22
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb.	28	@	35
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb.	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb.	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb.	15	@	25
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb.	26	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1	50
Lamb, Spring, ℘ lb.	20	@	35
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	12	@	20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	8	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb.	20	@	24
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb.	14	@	20
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4	00
Pork, joints, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Pork steaks, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb.	15	@	16
Bacon, ℘ lb.	18	@	22
Hams, ℘ lb.	18	@	24
Shoulders, ℘ lb.	16	@	18
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb.	18	@	28
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb.	12	@	16
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb.	30	@	35
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb.	30	@	35
Veal, loins, ℘ lb.	20	@	28
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb.	18	@	20
Lard, ℘ lb.	16	@	20
Suet, ℘ lb.	16	@	18
Haslets, each	5	@	10
Hearts, each	25	@	50
Sweet Breads ℘ dozen	2 50	@4	00
Tripe, ℘ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business dull, yet the dealers quote prices generally firm, and in some instances, notably higher, while reporting only very moderate supplies available.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ℘ lb.	25	@	45
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	87	@1	25
Ducks, ℘ lb.	28	@	35
Geese, each	2 00	@3	00
Pigeons, Squab ℘ dozen	4 50	@5	50
Snipe, yellow legs, ℘ dozen	2 75	@3	00
Snipe, ox eyes, ℘ dozen	62	@	75
Turkeys, ℘ lb.	22	@	30

FISH.

Nearly all kinds are dearer, in view of the meagre receipts of the past few days. The demand is restricted. Some very fine Trout were exhibited at a prominent stand, to-day: one big fellow weighed 3½ lbs. net. They were held at fancy prices. Salmon are advancing rapidly, as the season of "flush supplies" is gone by.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, Sea, ℘ lb.	$ 15	@	20
Bass, Striped, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Blackfish, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Bluefish, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Cod, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Cod, dried, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Frogs, ℘ dozen	1 00	@ 1	25
Flounders, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Halibut, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb.	16	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
King Fish, ℘ lb.	20	@	25
Lobsters, ℘ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	15	@	20
Mackerel, Spanish, ℘ lb.	1 00	@ 1	12½
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@ 2	50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 75	@ 2	50
Porgies, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Prawn, each	12	@	15
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb.	40	@	50
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb.	23	@	26
Sheepshead	20	@	25
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Sturgeon, ℘ lb.	12	@	15
Trout, ℘ lb.	87	@ 1	00
Turtle, ℘ lb.	18	@	25
Weakfish, ℘ lb.	15	@	—

VEGETABLES.

The market has been very well stocked, and prices have been depressed. The demand has been moderate; to-day, it is extremely limited. Green Peas are about "played out."

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, string, ℘ half peck	25	@	30
Beets, ℘ bunch	6	@	8
Cabbages, each	10	@	15
Carrots, ℘ dozen bunches	40	@	50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	30
Cucumbers, each	1	@	2
Garlic, ℘ bunch	22	@	25
Green Corn, ℘ dozen	15	@	30
Horse-Radish, ℘ lb.	10	@	12
Lettuce, ℘ head	4	@	5
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ℘ bunch	2	@	3
Onions, ℘ peck	45	@	60
Onions, ℘ quart	6	@	8
Onions, ℘ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ℘ bunch	3	@	5
Peppers, ℘ dozen	37	@	50
Potatoes, new, ℘ bbl	3 00	@3	50
Potatoes, new, ℘ peck	40	@	50
Radishes, ℘ bunch	1	@	2
Rhubarb, ℘ bunch	10	@	—
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	3	@	5
Squashes, each	5	@	10
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	10	@	15
Turnips, new, ℘ bunch	8	@	10

FRUIT.

A less liberal supply is available to-day, and trade is inactive at our revised quotations.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ℘ lb.	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ℘ half peck	25	@	35
Bananas, ℘ dozen	25	@ 1	25
Blackberries, ℘ quart	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, each	8	@	10
Cranberries, ℘ quart	35	@	40
Currants, new, ℘ lb.	10	@	15
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ℘ lb.	15	@	30
Figs, ℘ lb.	25	@	50
Hazel Nuts, ℘ quart	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ℘ doz.	15	@	30
Melons, each	15	@	25
Oranges, ℘ doz.	18	@	50
Peaches, ℘ quart	18	@	37
Pears, ℘ quart	10	@	20
Plums, ℘ quart	15	@	30
Pine Apples, each	18	@	62
Raisins, ℘ lb.	15	@	25
Raspberries, ℘ basket	10	@	12
Whortleberries, ℘ quart	15	@	20

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Cheese and Butter are again dearer, and in request. Other articles coming under this heading are dull, but steady.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ℘ lb.	$ 35	@	40
Butter, fair to good ℘ lb.	30	@	35
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb.	20	@	27
Cheese, ℘ lb.	16	@	20
Eggs, selected, ℘ doz.	33	@	34
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@1	00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@	50
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb.	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 00	@	6 50
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb.	35	@	50
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb.	30	@	50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb.	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl.	14 00	@	15 50
Flour, Family, ℘ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@	2 87
Meal, Corn, ℘ 7 lb. bags	30	@	35
Meal, Oat, ℘ lb.	6	@	8
Milk, ℘ quart	8	@	10
Molasses, ℘ gallon	70	@	1 25
Rice, ℘ lb.	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb.	8½	@	11½
Sugar, Brown and light, ℘ lb.	14	@	16
Sugar, refined, ℘ lb.	15	@	18
Syrup, ℘ gallon	1 00	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb.	75	@	1 25
Teas, Green, ℘ lb.	90	@	2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb.	65	@	1 50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA, JACK SHEPPARD and BOREAS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2¾, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, E. PERCIVAL, GEORGE CHRISTY and OTTO BURBANK.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States.

Telegrams have been received in London announcing the death of Marie Sophie Amalie, Ex-Queen of Naples.

In the House of Lords, Monday evening, the bill to abolish the church rates was rejected by a large majority.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary, in answer to an inquiry, said that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, had been empowered to investigate the matter of the recent killing of Captain Speer by a United States soldier. During the same session Right Hon. Garthorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, replied to a question asked of him, that the Fenian prisoners were treated better than any of the others.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Government submitted the new postal treaty with the United States for reducing the rate of postage between the two countries. The Reform Bill was discussed during the same session, the House of Commons having returned the document that the House of Lords might take action upon the amendments proposed.

A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Bray Head, Wicklow County, Ireland, yesterday, when the express train from Dublin for Wicklow ran off the track, and eight passenger coaches were precipitated down a bluff and into the sea. The loss of life was frightful. Only one passenger escaped alive, while thirty were killed outright.

Dispatches received in Paris confirm the previous announcement of the occupation of three provinces of Cochin-China by the French forces.

Our Florence correspondence contains interesting details regarding the Roman cause, supported by Garibaldi and his partisans. A General Council of the Primates of the Church will be held on the 8th of December, 1868. Cardinal Caterini, by order of the Pope, has sent a circular to all the Bishops asking seventeen questions concerning the internal discipline of the church.

Our Parisian correspondence relates principally to medical affairs in the French capital. Brunetti's system of preserving human flesh, Prof. Liebig's food for infants, and the recent death of Dr. Ironsslaer, one of the most prominent Parisian physicians, are the principal subjects dwelt upon.

Our Berlin correspondent discusses at length the Prussian Constitution granted by King William's predecessor, and gives sketches of the past of the German Confederation and the policy of Count Bismarck. The writer expresses fears that the Germans are not yet fit for a republican form of government.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, after the tender of a number of unimportant resolutions, the members went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the subject of the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the term of office, &c. At the close of the lengthy discussions, which, however, were productive of no definite result, the Committee reported progress, previous to adjournment until 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening next.

Yesterday was the third day of the Saratoga races. The first race was for three-year-olds; the winner of the Derby or Travers stakes being excluded. It was won by Mr. McDonald's Lexington colt. The second race was for the Saratoga stakes, for two-year-olds, and was won by Mr. Morris's filly by imported *Eclipse*. The third race, two and a-half miles, was won by Capt. Moore's horse *Beacon*.

A special dispatch from Fort Hayes announces the continuance of Indian hostilities, the savages having recently attacked several working parties on the line of the Pacific Railroad and stolen a quantity of live stock.

We print in another column the petition for the pardon of Sanford Conover, together with interesting documents accompanying the same.

LOCAL.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Jeremiah O'Brien was hanged in the yard of the City Prison, for the murder of his mistress, Kate Smith, in a house of ill-fame in Prince-street, on the 20th of June, 1866. The condemned man spent thirty-five minutes in prayer under the scaffold, and died with very little apparent pain. After hanging for twenty-seven minutes the body was lowered into a coffin and handed over to the relatives for interment.

Adrian Harcq and Charles F. Ulrich, two counterfeiters, who were imprisoned in the Kings County Penitentiary, escaped on Wednesday night. They were confined in adjoining cells in one of the corridors set apart for the male prisoners. About 10 o'clock one of the keepers examined the bolts of both cells, and found them secure, but yesterday morning they were without tenants.

John Hoyt and Theodore H. Schultz were locked up for trial yesterday by Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Court, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of a porter in Exchange-place, in January last, when $10,180 in gold certificates were carried off in open daylight. Both of the accused had possession of some of the certificates, and negotiated the sale of the same.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, several notorious pickpockets received severe sentences. Several cases of grand larceny were tried, whose chief interest grew out of their developments of the *modus operandi* of the thieving fraternity.

Albert E. Dennison, a clerk in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, made a complaint at the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Harriet Sherman and Julia Judd, for robbing him of $1,300 in a house of ill-fame.

Rev. Richard Povey, formerly of London, lectured on temperance last evening, at the Lecture Room, corner of Market and Henry streets.

Gertrude Graff, an infant, who came over with her parents in the emigrant ship *Guisseppi [illegible]*, died yesterday from cholera infantum. produced by the bad food provided on board the vessel.

Hon. Wm. M. Scrugham, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals died yesterday afternoon at his residence in Yonkers.

Produce and Merchandise were in moderate demand yesterday. Desirable qualities of Flour and Wheat were dearer. Corn and Cotton were lower. Provisions were without any remarkable alteration. The Freight market was brisker.

An Experiment in Negro Republican Government—The New Constitution of Hayti.

There are few recent political papers of greater interest than the newly-promulgated Constitution of the negro Republic of Hayti.

The document as given, in brief, in our yesterday's issue, is neither a copy nor a travesty of any other national charter which takes a written form. It does not compare, in any way, with the Imperial burlesque decreed by Soulouque. It contrasts rather than admits of comparison with the narrow, exclusive, sectarian system which prevailed, more or less, for nine years under Geffrard's administration. That administration, if not the actual system of government itself, our Government went quite as far out of its way as was necessary to sustain in 1865. But for the moral support which Geffrard then received from us, his Government would unquestionably have been overthrown eighteen months sooner than it was.

After the close of our own civil war—in the Summer of 1865—a deputation from the island was sent to this country expressly to represent what was then the rebel interests of the Haytien Republic, contending against the usurpations of the President. One member of that deputation was an American missionary of the highest character—a member of one of the oldest Virginia families, who had volunteered thirty-five years ago as an evangelist among the Haytiens, and as a pastor to the American and English residents in one settlement. During the whole of that period the gentleman we refer to had stood steadily at his post; had mixed in none of the local party conflicts of Imperialists and Republicans, and had acquired no other interest than that of a philanthropic laborer in the field of enterprise upon which he had entered as a youth. His representations of the character of the Jeffrard administration have proved to be perfectly truthful. His predictions of the fate which awaited the President himself have been realized.

The political crime which most directly caused the discomfiture of Geffrard was his indifference to the success of the Dominicans against Spain in the brief struggle of 1864. His readiness to enter into a Concordat with Rome was an evil omen for the supporters of religious toleration and freedom. His system of finance, adopted without any due regard to national obligations, was strongly opposed by every one belonging to what may be called the Liberal Party. His approval of the disabilities imposed upon foreigners by his predecessor, and his desire to establish as nearly as might be negro ascendancy, pure and simple, in opposition to the mixed population, and to naturalized foreigners—his whole policy of late years, indeed, was such as to alienate from him the sympathy of liberal-minded men of all classes and creeds. Those who fought so stoutly for Dominican independence three years ago naturally distrusted him; and the effectual undermining of his Government was, in fact, his own particular work. He failed to comprehend the responsibilities of his position. His conduct was guarded by no well-defined constitutional rule, and he was thrown aside for good.

It would be premature to augur for his successor a better and worthier career, or a more enviable repute. But the newly-proclaimed Constitution of Hayti certainly indicates an aspiration among a considerable class, and *that* the most intelligent in the Republic, for a stable Government which, by its Constitution, at least, shall appeal to the respect and the confidence of Liberal States generally.

The guarantee of the freedom of worship, and the freedom of the Press; the provision for a system of free schools; the recognition of the right of public discussion; the assurance of protection to foreigners; the abolition of the death penalty for political offences; the declared supremacy of the ordinary civil tribunals, over extraordinary commissions of whatever sort—are all the natural dictates of a liberal policy, and are more or less a guarantee for the establishment of a permanently free Government.

The more Conservative features of the new Constitution serve rather to enhance than to detract from its strength and its real value as a fundamental national law. Where nine-tenths or more of the people are of one religion, there cannot be said to be religious intolerance in providing a State stipend for the ministers of that religion—any more than there is intolerance in Belgium or in the new Kingdom of Italy, or in France, or England, or Scotland, where religious endowments are a part of the national system. Even the limit set to the exercise of the franchise under the new Haytien Constitution ought to receive the thoughtful consideration of those who are struggling—as we are doing here, and as they are doing in England—to find some golden mean between a restricted and an unqualified suffrage. Under the provisos in the new franchise law the citizen of Hayti, claiming the right to vote, must show that, besides being of legal age, he is either the owner of real estate, has been engaged in the cultivation of a farm, has a profession, is employed in the public service, or follows some industrial calling. Such limits to the exercise of the franchise here in New-York would reduce the registered voters' list by ten odd thousand easily—all taken from that class of our population who cannot show that they follow any industrial calling whatever.

The Liberal-Conservative character of this Haytien instrument may be looked at in view of our own political position. We are about to introduce half a million of negro voters at a single sweep, We are about to introduce them, not as a distributed political force, but as a compact sectional power. The logic of their emancipation has forced the issue upon us, and it cannot be met by evasion or delay. The raw material will have to be used, and it is not improbable that we may gather experience of some value from these negro islanders. They have tried something approaching to universal suffrage, under conditions where they were entirely relieved from the restraints or the interference of a "superior" race. They have gone through a sufficient amount of domestic trouble for the last sixty years to have gathered some political knowledge; and their conclusions on the question of civil government must interest, if they do not instruct us. They have shown at least that they are not the inferiors of the mixed Castilian, Indian and negro race in Mexico; and their constitutional project of free schools, freedom of worship, a qualified suffrage, and the recognition of the property rights of foreigners, if it indicates anything, indicates national progress, from the study of which communities of greater pretensions may usefully take lessons.

The President and the Impending Removals.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, to which the public look for quasi-official statements in regard to the President's conduct, announces that the delay in the removal of Gen. Sheridan "is referable solely to the caution proper to be observed in designating his successor." There is no "change of determination as to him" in the mind of the Executive, we are oracularly informed. To hope for *that*, were to hope for greater moderation and judgment than we are permitted to expect from Mr. Johnson. It may well be asked, however, whether the *Intelligencer* tells the whole truth on this subject. One of our dispatches yesterday attributed the delay in good part to Gen. Grant, who demurs to the transfer of any other General from his present post to that now filled by Gen. Sheridan. According to Gen. Grant, all the officers of the grade designated by law for district commanders are required in the positions they at present occupy—Sheridan included. Any change—as we are told—would, in Gen. Grant's opinion, be detrimental to the public service.

It has been evident from the first that Gen. Grant could not ignore the responsibility imposed on him by Congress to the extent of silently submitting to the interference of the President in a matter which the law has explicitly taken out of his jurisdiction. The General of the Army of the United States may not have authority to prevent the President's removal of Sheridan, but he has authority to exact from the successor of that officer as complete compliance with the letter and spirit of the law as Sheridan himself has rendered. Gen. Grant's inflexible will is an assurance that though Mr. Johnson may disturb the *personnel* of the service, he will not be permitted to obstruct the operation of the law. That aspect of the subject depends upon Grant, not Johnson. And hence the practical difficulty spoken of by the Washington organ.

As to the conflict between the President and the Secretary of War, the *Intelligencer* intimates that suspension is to be substituted for ejection, unless Mr. Stanton render either unnecessary by resignation. The merit or demerit of Mr. Johnson's action will not be affected by any modification of the manner of executing an obnoxious proceeding. Suspension or rejection, the result will be the same. The President will, by adopting either, convict himself of hostility to legislation reflecting the settled views and purposes of the Northern people. "The reasons of this suspension" with which Congress is to be furnished will amount to this, and this only.

New-York State Finances.

What are State finances? The question is a very important one—so important that every person who has a vote or pays in any shape a State tax, ought to understand it and be able to answer it. Yet most people seem either not to have thought about it at all, or to have formed erroneous opinions regarding it. Even the Standing Committee of the Constitutional Convention on Finances ignore it. These gentlemen make a majority report and three or four minority reports, none of which defines clearly the main question under their consideration. The majority of the Committee say that their first object is "to simplify the State finances, so that every citizen of ordinary understanding will be able to comprehend the financial condition of the State." The object is excellent, but the Committee proceed to embody their proposed simplification in seventeen sections, which begin with State debts, then descend to State canals, and taper off with the rebuilding of the Capitol at Albany. From their report and from all the accompanying documents, persons of ordinary understanding may be led to suppose that State finances mean State debts, and chiefly canal debts. For this supposition, however, there is very little, if any, foundation.

But admitting for the moment the theory underlying the reports of the Constitutional Committee on finance, that our finances are chiefly debts, what is their amount, and what is to be done with them? Shall we pay them off, retain them, or increase them? In reply to these questions, the majority of the Committee tell us, in the first section of their proposed amendments to the Constitution, that there is an aggregate canal debt of $39,414,971 90, a bounty debt of $26,944,000, and a contingent debt of $218,000, making in all $66,576,971 20. The items in the canal debt, as given by the Committee, when added together, amount to only $29,311,778 90, and the difference between this sum and $39,414,971 30 is left unexplained. Again, the Committee tell us in this explanation of their proposed amendments, that "the outstanding debts of the State amount to $48,351,682 22. With these seeming discrepancies before the public, "citizens of ordinary intelligence" will probably be as much in the dark regarding the State debts as they are in regard to the State finances, so far as the Constitutional Committee's report is concerned. This document tends first to create the impression that our finances are all debts, and then it leaves its readers to guess at the amount of these debts. But proceeding to the second question upon this subject—what is to be done with these debts? We have two replies. First, the majority of the Finance Committee say, pay them off as soon as practicable. The minority say, increase them by borrowing $7,000,000 or any lesser sum needed for the improvement of the canals. These are the leading points in the majority and minority reports of both the Committee on Finances and the Committee on Canals.

From this outline it will be seen that our State canals form the broad and stable basis for our State debt. In fact, canals, debts and finances are so closely linked together that mention of one invariably suggests both the other subjects. The Constitutional Committee on Finances treat the subject committed to their consideration just as if the only question connected with our finances which deserved serious attention was the question of debt, and as if the only debt worth talking about was the canal debt.

The combination of canal questions, State debt questions, and general financial questions, as it appears in the majority and minority reports of both Finance and Canal Committees, may be necessary, to some extent, under existing circumstances, but it is unnatural. "Every citizen of ordinary understanding" can simplify the whole subject by associating State finances with State revenues or funds. Let us suppose State finances to mean all the revenues of citizens, and let us further suppose that it is the duty of our representatives, whether they meet as a Convention or as a Legislature, to take for State uses only that portion of citizens' property which is required to meet the necessary expenses of the State. Upon this theory we can deal without much difficulty with the financial condition of the State. It is a theory which places the remaining recommendations of the majority of the Finance Committee in a clear light. They propose to prohibit the Legislature from loaning or giving to any individual or association or corporation either the credit or money or property of the State. They propose that no moneys shall ever be paid out of the State Treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, and within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and, further, that such act shall specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied. They propose that the claims of the State against any incorporated Company shall be fairly enforced, and not released or compromised. They propose that no debts shall be contracted by the State except for suppressing insurrection, or for defence in case of war, or for casual deficits or failures in revenues. They propose that no money shall be appropriated for rebuilding the Capitol at Albany within ten years of the adoption of the new Constitution. Most of these restrictions upon the Legislature, in the matter of expenditures, deserve careful consideration. They do not include all the provisions upon this subject which it is proposed to incorporate in the Constitution. Other clauses relating to claims of individuals against the State, and to the proper principles of assessment and taxation, are promised by the Finance Committee. When their report is complete the public will be prepared to form a more correct and, perhaps, a more favorable opinion of its merits than now. At present it is only necessary to enter a protest against making the permanent questions relating to the State finances subordinate to the temporary details regarding State canals and State debts.

Affairs in Tennessee.

A correspondent, who objects to our strictures on the course of Brownlow and his adherents in Tennessee, propounds some reflections interrogatively. Thus:

> "Considering the present condition of the South, with respect to both the black and the white races, is not force necessary to be used to protect the one from suffering and the other practicing the grossest injustice; and is this not true with respect to political matters as well as all others? Has Gov. Brownlow done anything more than Gens. Sickles and Sheridan have done in the same direction? He has been demonstratively wordy, it is true, but being well acquainted with the general characteristics of society in Tennessee, from personal observation, I am far from believing that a less demonstrative man would have secured more favorable results. If a mild and conciliatory course had been pursued, would not the result have been similar to that in Kentucky? In short, must not force decide for the present our whole policy at the South, and that in the interest of the South as well as ourselves?"

The necessity of force as a means of establishing order is not disputed. Nor is it denied that in the condition of Tennessee, at the close of the rebellion, very considerable force was required to repress the disloyal elements, and to secure peace and safety to the freedmen and their friends. But the necessity of that day affords no precedent for this. And the condemnation of Brownlow lies in the fact that in the interval which has elapsed no real progress has been made toward the permanent pacification of the State. The agencies he has employed have not risen above the expedients of an inefficient police, who, while putting down one quarrel, have provoked many. The force which is justifiable, mainly with a view to a desirable result, has failed to produce that result, and has, instead, produced a division of races, and an amount of bad feeling of which none can predict the end.

One charge against the Brownlow rule is, then, that it has been worse than a failure. It has added to the intensity of local bitterness, and postponed the likelihood of local peace.

Moreover, the Tennessee measures of proscription are far in excess of those provided by the Reconstruction Law, as administered by Sheridan and Sickles. The penalties prescribed by Congress affect only small classes; and the acts of the District Commanders, when they have indicated harshness or severity, have been directed against individuals merely. The consequence is that while individuals feel aggrieved, the communities are content. They see justice administered without partisan bias, force used solely to preserve equality and enforce order, and a moderation for which we look in vain in Tennessee. *There* the reverse of all these conditions is in existence. The great majority of the white population are disfranchised, proscribed, for partisan reasons alone. And for the repression of violence, a partisan militia is everywhere employed.

Infinitely better would it be for Tennessee and for the country were the Brownlow *régime* superseded by military Government, as it exists in the ten excluded States. Then, the way to early and satisfactory reconstruction would be open. Now the only hope of such a consummation rests upon the remote possibility of Gov. Brownlow's conversion to the ways of moderation, good feeling, and good sense.

Meteor Week—When and Where to See Stars Shoot.

It is fair enough to call the week which contains the night of the 10th of August "meteor week," because, though the November display is always more brilliant when it occurs, yet the other is far more certain. It is, indeed, the regular periodicity of the meteors which has given rise to the very plausible theory that they circulate about the sun in definite orbits. The two great epochs for meteoric displays have been found to be the nights of the 12th and 13th of November, and those of the 9th and 10th of August. There are other epochs, too, but not so strikingly regular and splendid as these. In the best November displays, the heavens are brilliant with shooting stars for many hours; but the August meteors have the advantage for us of being annual and sure, while those of November meteors are often invisible for many successive years.

The date for the August meteors is the night of the 10th of August, with a lesser display probable on the nights preceding and following. The place of this apparition is no less fixed than the time. They all seem from the earth to diverge from a common point or apex. This point for the August meteors is the star B, Camelopardali. The constellation Camelopardalus is an extensive but not remarkable collection of stars, the five largest being only of the fourth magnitude. It cannot be made out by the most vivid fancy from any resemblance to a camelopard, But, taking the North Star, the Dipper and the Pleiades as familiar points to go from, we can easily point it out roughly. It is scattered between the Pole Star, the head of the Great Bear, (which lies far to the west of the Pointers,) Perseus, (which is directly north of the Pleiades,) and Auriga, (which is east of Perseus, being north of Orion and Taurus.) At all events, it can be in general guessed from this description from what quarter of the heavens the meteors will come.

The two facts of time and place which are so convenient for star-gazers on the nights of meteoric showers, have been still more useful to astronomers in framing a meteoric theory. Such regularity in periodicity and position has given rise to the idea that streams or rings of meteors, or of little meteor planets, exist, into which the earth plunges in its annual orbit. The November and August streams are, of course, entirely different; but both, doubtless, have fixed paths, and an independent planetary circulation around the sun. The breadth of the August ring is such as to occupy the earth a day or two of her own annual circuit around the sun in traversing it.

It only remains to account for the difference in the numbers and the brilliancy of the display in successive Augusts. The explanation has been suggested that the meteor stream is not uniform, but that the ring is composed of different groups, distributed along the elliptical orbit at certain distances from each other. On this supposition, the earth would at some times plunge across the meteoric path where the stars were dense, and at others where they were more scattered and thin; or it might pass between groups, when we should see very few. The question would then arise as to the effect of the earth's approaching too near to some of these little meteoric bodies. Many astronomers are of the opinion that such encounters have taken place, and that the effect has been to whirl some of the meteors away from their normal paths and set them revolving about the earth as permanent satellites.

But our object is not so much to discuss the interesting theories respecting these celestial fireworks, as to point out when and where the grand display comes off. It must be understood that the August show is always far more meagre than the famous ones of November; and, indeed, it passes every year without much notice. But the meteor excitement of last Autumn has given fresh interest to the lesser one of the present Summer. Unhappily, the profuse rains of this season, and especially the custom of having rainy Saturdays, auger ill for our being able to see such shooting stars as will be on exhibition.

MINOR TOPICS.

The sharp rise of nearly two per cent. in our Five-twenty Bonds in the London market, within a few days, is, doubtless, owing more to the unprecedented plethora of unemployed money than to any new impulse that has been given to the public confidence in our credit. With the present rates of money in London, and with the extreme difficulty of using it at all, the inducements to make such a profitable investment as is offered in our Five-twenties must be very strong; and we have no doubt that if our political affairs, North and South, were in such a condition as to give us an assured credit before the world, we should soon find our bonds rising to something like their assumed value. They have a long distance to travel yet before they get to that point.

Some of the Washington correspondents have been keeping up a very unseemly and impertinent palaver as to whether the petition for pardon of Mrs. Surratt, which was signed by certain members of the Military Commission which tried her, was ever presented to President Johnson. The President, it seems, has said it was not presented to him, though one of the counsel in the present Surratt trial says it was. Certain small quibbles have been brought against the President in the matter, and certain petty "proofs" which we are ashamed even to mention in such a connection. There is no intelligent man in the country, no matter of what politics, who doubts the allegation that the aforesaid petition was never presented to President Johnson—if the President has so stated. And we trust the contemptible quibbles about the affair will stop forthwith.

The Cable dispatch of this morning which announces that the British Government will immediately dispatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States, is the most extraordinary and incomprehensible news we have yet had over the submarine wire. There is nothing in the world more unlikely at this time than a Fenian invasion of Canada. No such invasion is threatened by anybody outside of a madhouse, nor, so far as we have heard, by anybody inside of one. The Fenians gave up all hopes long ago of liberating Ireland by way of Canada; and, moreover, they have as little hope of whipping the United States troops who guard this side of the line, as of whipping the bold volunteers who guard the other side. The English Government need put itself at no expense to defend the New Dominion from Fenian invasions. It is more likely that they will have to defend the Pope against President Roberts, who has lately been holding counsel with his enemies.

Our latest French, German and English files show, in numberless ways, that the apprehensions of war in Europe are very profound, and cannot be dispelled by the duplicitous statements that are put forth from time to time in the official journals of Paris and Berlin. That Napoleon and Bismarck are playing all their arts in the various Courts of Europe to secure alliances in prospect of a collision is beyond question, and it is also certain that warlike preparations are a good deal more than usually active. There is much restiveness in all circles under this state of things. Military circles are as impatient of it as business and financial circles, and if the present feeling is kept up much longer, there will be an irrepressible demand from all classes for a trial of arms that shall give promise of a more definite and assured peace thereafter.

"Eggs" came up a second day for discussion by the University Convention at Albany; and this repetition of the subject, with the moral drawn from it, makes us think some of the schoolmasters must have "eggs on the brain." Dr. Lambert urged the importance of swallowing "the proper food for the brain"—not metaphorically, but literally,—adding that, for this purpose, "eggs and brains should be eaten, and if a scholar cannot resolve a problem easily, his brain should be strengthened by a good dish of tripe." This discovery of how to make mind out of matter, and of a very cheap kind of matter at that, will be convenient. It will be specially agreeable to the frequenters of cheap eating-houses, and the feeding-stalls at the public markets, where tripe, eggs, liver, brains, pig's feet, and other delicacies are to be had on such reasonable terms. The guests at these banquets have hitherto supposed they were adding to their bodies corpulence, but not to their brains; they can now hope to rival Daniel Lambert in the former particular, and Doctor Lambert in the latter. We have all heard of the brain "devouring" books and "digesting" ideas; but it seems that this figurative language should give way to literal gastronomy; and that for "books" and "ideas" we should substitute "eggs" and tripe. Unhappily, the theory does not often dovetail with the facts, since we have known some agile circus clowns who were great patrons of tripe and brains, which food, however, went to their heels instead of their head, the latter being of use only for the purpose of standing upon. We hardly think, therefore, statistics would establish that the devotees of tripe are also the absorbers of the world's intellect, and cannibals certainly have never grown intellectual on the brains of cooked missionaries. As for calves' brains, they do not get humanized by the process of deglutition, and generally, we fear, only reproduce themselves. One pities Dr. Lambert, who says that, at the Auburn Teachers' Association "he had gone from one hotel to the other in hopes of finding food calculated to feed the brain, and he had found it"—one of the Auburn tavern-keepers probably having tabooed tripe. Let us imagine Shakespeare leaving the Mermaid Tavern in a huff because he could not find the "Tempest" in his soup. It would form a good subject for the illustrative artist—these wanderings for "food to feed the brain." It is worse than the lot of that Harvard Professor, with his "lone fish ball."

An abject sycophant recently obtruded himself into the presence of Gen. Grant, and at once delivered a speech at him almost as mortifying as that which Rev. Mr. Abbott delivered at the Emperor Napoleon some months ago. He told him of his greatness—of the country's devotion to him—of how safe we all feel while he is at the head of the troops, &c. "And," said he, "your death or removal from the army would not only be a national calamity, but would so shake the national confidence as to well nigh produce a revolution." After getting through all this, the fellow, of course, could not help giving it to the newspapers. For some reason or other, it seems that Grant gave way under this speech. The account of the "interview" puts it thus: "Gen. Grant said nothing, but his eyes moistened with tears—a degree of emotion he seldom exhibits." We must say we should have thought more of Grant if, instead of weeping over the braying of such a jackass, he had shown him to the door.

Fashionable watering-places are clearly not as fashionable as they once were, or, at all events, not so indispensable to the world of "genteel society." The natural attractions of the famous resorts do, indeed, exist as ever; the hotels, too, are receiving some patronage, but, compared with the midsummer glories of former years, they are as "banquet halls deserted." They do not fill the place in the public eye—do not reflect in the glass of fashion—as of old. Resolute and vivacious reporters essay, ever and anon, to galvanize them into the old life. But the ancient spirit has gone out of these places, and the glory thereof has departed. The reason of the change is manifold. The suddenly-made fortunes lavished of late years at watering-places have so eclipsed in showiness the statelier elegance of "old families," that many of the latter have retired from the mortifying contest. Again, private cottages and pleasure-grounds have encroached on the sphere of public resorts. Since Downing's day, the science of landscape gardening and cottage architecture has taken such strides as to react on the attractiveness of hotels. The ease, too, with which Europe can be reached makes the pleasure resorts of that continent desirable for Summer travel and residence. From these and other causes the old-time brilliancy of the watering-places is dimmed. Now and again some reporter's enthusiasm flashes out, but the veteran Jenkins finds, in the main, his occupation gone.

An English lady, Miss Jex Blake, who visited this country last year, has published an account of American schools and colleges—to the condition of which her inquiries were particularly directed through her own eyes, as she expresses it. She enables the English reader to see the youth of America learning, teaching, reciting, praying, preaching, spitting, eating, drinking, talking and lounging, in a manner in which Americans alone do lounge. Of the thoroughness of the teaching in our public schools, Miss Jex Blake speaks with unqualified praise. In the higher institutions she speaks of the extraordinary prevalence of religious exercises and of the great lack of athletic exercises and sports. The students do not look robust, and they have a "general under-baked look;" and she says that the "lack of all physical training, with bad health and no relish for what we call manly sports, are very probable causes of the intense earnestness displayed at the prayer meetings." She is convinced that the culture of women is far higher in America than in England. In all branches of learning, and especially in mathematics, they show great aptitude, and if they do not excel, they often nearly equal their male competitors. As to the advantages of the two sexes pursuing their studies together, Miss Jex Blake is more doubtful.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Working-Parties on the Pacific Railroad Line Attacked—Robbery of Live Stock—Encounter with the Savages.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Fort Hayes, Smoky Hill Route Pacific Railroad, Aug. 8, *via* Fort Harker, Aug. 9.

The Indians have just made three separate descents on the working parties along the railroad beyond here. They stole all the stock, which numbered about forty head, from the contractors, and wounded several men. Several Indians were killed. Among these were three of the Cheyenne tribe. Small bodies of troops have gone out with the contractors, and they are again at work. The Indians are in large numbers all around us.

Reinforcements for the Cheyennes—Fight in New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 9.

An Omaha dispatch says that Gen. Sully and Col. Harker have arrived from the mountains.

Last night Spotted Tail's band broke up, and a part of them, under Two-Strike, crossed the Platte yesterday, and are reported to have joined a party of Cheyennes on the war path. The settlers are fleeing to North Platte Station for protection.

The steamer *Antelope* lies above Fort Benton, completely riddled by bullets fired by Sioux.

A passenger on the steamer *Imperial* was killed today by shots fired from the shore by the Indians.

A battle recently took place at Pinos Altos, New-Mexico, between forty-eight citizens and eight soldiers and a large body of Indians. Eleven of the latter were killed and eight taken prisoners. A white captive girl was released and taken to Fort Bayard. The hiding-place of the Indians was burned.

Depredations in Arizona.

Washington, D. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

A private letter from Arizona says the Indians throughout the Territory are worse than ever. They are constantly engaged in killing settlers and stealing cattle. In all the depredations they have committed thus far but one Indian has been killed, and that was done by the Mexicans.

Destructive Fire in Bangor, Me.

Bangor, Me., Friday, Aug. 9.

This morning about 1 o'clock Grover & Co.'s steam works, embracing Grover & Hill's grist-mill; Grover & Co.'s dry-house and planing-machines; W. N. Gillis' and George W. Merrill's furniture manufacturing and turning-shop; Halliburton & Rice's sash and blind factory; D. Washburn's wood-turning shop; A. Every's machine-shop, and Thomas Mason's blacksmith-shop were entirely destroyed by fire. R. D. Hill's Theatre and the National House stable, owned by Mr. Hill and occupied by A. B. Greenough, were also destroyed. At one time the fire bid fair to destroy a very much larger amount of property, but fortunately it was checked. The loss is about $35,000, and not a dollar insured. Several firemen were injured by over-work.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
Washington, Friday, Aug. 9.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The ordinary routine of business was transacted at the War Department to-day, and Secretary Stanton occupied his post as usual. The discussion regarding his case was continued in Cabinet session to-day, after the close of which the President announced that the whole matter would be held in abeyance for a few days. The Statements that Gen. Grant will be urged for the position are undoubtedly reliable, and it is suggested that the movement had its origin during the interviews of a prominent judicial official, who is a candidate for the Presidency, with Mr. Johnson. The fact, however, that Gen. Grant has dined with Mr. Stanton, and has been in frequent consultation with him during the past week, seems to indicate that he will not be led into any such a trap. It is asserted, with an apparent air of authority, that Secretaries Welles and Browning are the only members of the Cabinet now in the city who fully indorse the President's position in the pending troubles, and that Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall are inclined to a more conciliatory policy. Attorney-General Stanbery is still absent, but is understood to side with Welles and Browning.

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

It is reported on good authority that President Johnson, after having signed the death sentence of Mrs. Surratt, remarked to the officer of the Military Commission who had presented the findings to him, that "We must be protected against female assassins as well as male assassins." This remark, according to my authority, was elicited by the consideration of the recommendation for mercy to Mrs. Surratt.

SURRATT IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL 14, 1865.

Among the documents on file in the War Department, relative to the assassination conspiracy, is the confession of Atzerodt, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Johnny," meaning Surratt, was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The financial troubles in New-Orleans, which have been partially settled by the judicious management of Gen. Sheridan's new board of councilmen, resulting in the appreciation of the money issued by the city, so that it is now received at only four per cent. discount below greenbacks, will probably be renewed very soon, as speculators here and in New-York, as well as in New-Orleans, are making preparations to depreciate the currency again by threatening to commence proceedings against the corporation for a violation of the National Banking Law in the issue of its notes. The difference between the value of the city currency and greenbacks has been the source of great annoyance in commercial circles throughout the entire State of Louisiana, as merchants and others who have been called upon to meet drafts and other obligations payable in greenbacks have been obliged, at times, to sacrifice 15 per cent. discount of their bank deposits, which, owing to the scarcity of Government notes, are mainly composed of the deteriorated city money. The withdrawal of the circulation of the First National Bank of that city caused by its suspension on accounts of its implication with the Sub-Treasury defalcation, and the fact that the other banks in the State have very small issues threatens to increase the trouble.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Rollins reports that certain internal revenue officers are by law allowed the sums necessarily expended by them for rent, with the approval of the Commissioner, but neither the Commissioner nor the Treasury Department has any control over the buildings occupied by such officers. These reports were rendered in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives asking information regarding buildings leased by the Treasury Department in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

THE EX-CHIEF OF POLICE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Col. Thomas Adams, removed yesterday from the office of Chief of Police in New-Orleans, is one of the city officers inculpated by the report of the Military Commission and Congressional Committee, which investigated the riots of 1866, as a leader of the rioters. It is stated that at the head of the Police force of one of the precincts he made a most murderous charge against the members of the Convention; but he received the credit of having saved the life of Ex-Gov. Hahn and one or two other prominent Unionists who were threatened by the mob.

POSTMASTER RANDALL EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Postmaster-General Randall received a telegram to-day announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Randall, who is now in Scotland, and started immediately to join her. He will sail from New-York to-morrow.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN ENGLAND.

The report of the State Department, in answer to the inquiry contained in the House resolution regarding the trial, conviction, or sentence of American citizens in Great Britain, for acts done or words spoken in the United States, is as follows:

> "That upon examination of the voluminous papers relating to the arrest, trial, conviction and sentence of American citizens in Great Britain and Ireland, I find no case reported where the proceedings were based solely upon words spoken or acts done in this country. The case approximating most nearly to that character, of which the Department has information, is that of John McCafferty. This person, a native citizen of the United States, was convicted of high treason at Dublin. Among the errors assigned by his counsel as entitling him to an appeal and a reversal of the judgment, is this: That no direct evidence was offered on his trial of any act of hostility to the British Government, committed by him within its territory, except that of one Corrydon, an informer; that the only other evidence consisted of acts done in the United States, and of circumstances of suspicion affecting him in Ireland and England; that, upon such evidence, his counsel insisted at the trial that there was no proof sufficient to warrant a conviction requiring two witnesses to high treason. In the report of that trial, forwarded to the Department, the Attorney-General is stated to have told the jury that the prisoner was responsible for no acts that had not been committed within the realm, and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who presided at the trial, charged the jury that they were not to convict the prisoner at the bar, clear as might be the proof that he conspired to overthrow the Queen, unless there was established beyond all doubt an overt act within the county of Dublin for which he was responsible. The questions raised by Mr. McCafferty's counsel, upon the trial, were brought before the Court of Criminal Appeals, which upheld the judgment, An effort was then made by the prisoner's counsel to obtain the allowance of a writ of error under a mode of procedure in Ireland which is somewhat remarkable. Application for that purpose had to be made to the Lord Lieutenant, and was disallowed by him upon the opinion of the Attorney-General that there was no ground for a writ of error. The prisoner thereupon petitioned both Houses of the British Parliament to intervene in his behalf by addressing Her Majesty to direct the issuing of a writ of error, or by such other steps as will enable the petitioner to bring under the review of the proper tribunal the legality of his sentence. We are not informed what action, if any, has been taken upon these petitions, nor indeed that they have yet been presented. It is proper to remark that there is a British statute which, in terms, provides for the punishment as for a felony of any person who, within the United Kingdom, or without, shall among other things, by printing, writing, or by open and advised speaking, move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions. We have a statute providing for the punishment of any citizens of the United States residing in a foreign country who there, without the authority of this Government, and with intent to defeat its measures, hold correspondence, written or verbal, or counseled, or assisted in such correspondence with the late pretended rebel Government or any of its officers or agents.

PROPERTY LEASED BY GOVERNMENT IN NEW-YORK.

Col. A. B. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury extension, reports to Secretary McCulloch that the following property is now occupied by his bureau in New-York City, under proper leases:

Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-street. Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, New-York City, the whole known as the "Getty Stores," for the use of the United States Appraisers, leased from Robert

P. and SAMUEL E. GETTY, for the term of three years, commencing Feb. 1, 1867, at an annual rent of $45,000, size of the whole, 125 feet six inches front on Greenwich-street; 125 feet front on Trinity-place; 225 feet deep; about 66 feet high, cubic feet measurement of the whole, including cellar room, 1,294,000 cubic feet. No. 24 Cedar-street, New-York City, for the storage and sale of unclaimed merchandise, leased from M. C. TURNER, Esq., for one year, commencing May 1, 1867; annual rent, $3,690; size, 23 feet front, 63 feet 6 inches deep, and 55 feet high; cubic feet measurement capacity, 64,050 cubic feet.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a bailiff appeared in the Court-room with a message from the jury for Judge FISHER. The latter was not about the Court-house at the time to receive the message. At 3 o'clock the spectators had apparently become wearied, and very few remained in the Court-room. At 4:15 o'clock Judge FISHER received a communication from the jury, and he sent a written reply. The subject of the correspondence has not transpired, but as the Judge handed his reply to the bailiff he was heard to remark: "Tell him I will see about it before nightfall." He then got on a car and started for Georgetown.

During the evening and after dark a crowd assembled in and about the Court-room and upon the steps of the City Hall, in full expectation of a verdict or some other disposition of the case to-night. The principal thing now is that there is a majority on one side or the other, and that they refuse to ask to be discharged, but have made up their minds and are determined to worry the minority out. Whether this be so or not, it is very certain that a number of the jurors are very unconcerned about the matter, as they are now, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., and have been for an hour, engaged in singing. The favorite tune seems to be "Home, sweet home!" But, among other tunes, several hymns have been sung.

Mr. BIRTH, one of the jurors, has been very sick all day, but he is somewhat better this evening.

At 8:45 o'clock P. M. the Deputy Marshal cleared the Court-room and closed the doors, it being understood that nothing definite would be known to-night from the jury.

THE CABINET MEETING TO-DAY.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, with the exception of Attorney-General STANBERY, who is still absent from Washington, and Secretary STANTON, who remained at the Department transacting business.

DISBURSEMENT CHECKS.

The case of a check of a disbursing officer of the Government was recently brought before the Secretary of the Treasury. The check had been protested for non-payment on account of its being a duplicate. The original was unpaid. A complaint of illegality was made by the party issuing the check, because he was required to take an indemnity bond and issue another check in the place of the original which was lost. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that it is not deemed expedient or proper for the Department's Assistant Treasurers or depositories to assume the risk of double payment in such cases, and the invariable rule has been to leave the responsibility between the parties damaged by the loss and the maker of the check, if the latter will consent, by virtue of a bond of indemnification or otherwise, to issue a new and independent original check, the relief sought for can be obtained.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the general land office has transmitted to the Surveyor-General at San Francisco for delivery to the party entitled thereto a patent for the rancho San Miguelito in favor of MAURICIO GONZALES. The patent embraces 22,135 acres on the Masimento River, in Monterey County, California, about 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The title derived from a Mexican to JOSE RAFAEL GONZALES before the acquisition of California by the United States.

CLOSE OF THE SCHUTZENFEST.

The Schuetzenfest, which commenced last Monday, closed to-night.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon has been detached from League Island on the reporting of passed Assistant Surgeon S. F. Shaw, who has been ordered to the *Shawmut*. Midshipman Daniel Dechany has been ordered to temporary duty on board the *Michigan*. Acting Second Assistant Surgeon John T. Smith has been placed on waiting orders.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Army Bulletin.—First Lieut. L. P. Derby, Fourteenth Infantry, has been ordered to accompany recruits to California. Capt. Orville Burke and Second Lieut. James Pratt, Forty-first Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service. Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. D. Vincent, Second Artillery, has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Canby.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Fine Weather and Large and Fashionable Attendance and Brilliant Sport—The Lucy Fowler Colt Wins the Three-Year-Old Purse—Sister to Ruthless the Saratoga Stakes, and Beacon the Sweepstake Purse of Two Miles and a-Half.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

Glorious weather, a magnificent attendance, and brilliant racing, characterized the third day of the Saratoga meeting. Hitherto the attendance at this meeting has far surpassed that of any previous years, and the racing itself has been especially fine and closely contested. The time made has also been unprecedentedly fast, a fact, which speaks highly of the excellence of the track, and evinces the care and attention bestowed upon it. The result of the three-year-old race took the turf *cognoscenti* by complete surprise, for *Sleety* had been tried so highly that her defeat was never dreamed of, and so confident were her party that they freely laid the long odds of one hundred to thirty that she won. The actual winner, Col. MCDANIELS' *Lexington* colt, out of *Lucy Fowler*, was quite overlooked, notwithstanding he had on the first day beaten Mr. JEROME'S promising young colt *DeCourcy*, in the Travers Stakes, won by Mr. MORRIS' *Ruthless*. He won the race from end to end, the favorite never having the shadow of a chance with him. In the Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds, the magnificent looking sister to *Ruthless*, by *Eclipse*, out of *Barbarity*, attracted general attention, and admiration from the *cognoscenti*. She is a bright chesnut filly, full fifteen and a half hands, with famous back and shoulders and powerful hind quarters, altogether a far more taking filly than her flying sister *Ruthless* was at two years old. Her clever trainer, Mr. A. J. MINER, brought her out in the finest possible condition, and bearing that fine bloom of fitness which he is so celebrated for putting on the youngsters in his care. Mr. SANFORD'S bay colt, *Northumberland*, by *Lexington* out of *Novice*, and consequently full brother to *Norfolk*, is a very racing-like colt, with a strong resemblance to his great brother. He ran under great disadvantage, as he was suffering from sore shins, and his spirited owner only started him to increase the attraction of the race and the number of starters without much hope of winning the race. *Gen. Duke* is a fine-looking colt, but was backward in condition, and will assuredly be heard of to advantage at a future day. So highly did the Western turfmen estimate his chance that in the last pool sold he brought more than did the sister to *Ruthless*; he finished third in the race, which for the last half mile laid between *Northumberland* and Mr. MORRIS' filly, the latter winning a brilliantly contested race by a head only. The two mile and a half race was won by *Beacon*, beating his only opponent, *Ear-ring*, very easily.

THE FIRST RACE

was a dash of one and a half miles, for three-year-olds only; the winner of the Derby and Travers Stakes being excluded; for a purse of $500. The entries were Col. MCDANIELS' br. c., by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler*; J. S. WATSON'S b. f. *Bonny Doon*, and Major BACON'S b. f. *Sleety*. The latter was the favorite at long odds, bringing in pools $550 to the *Lexington Colt* and *Bonnie Doon's* $350. In the ring the odds of $100 to $35 were current just before the start. *Sleety* was the first off and made the running for the first quarter well, when the *Lexington* colt took it up, and with *Sleety* at his saddle-girths they ran until they entered the homestretch on the last mile, where the *Lexington* colt quitted the favorite, and won easily by four lengths in 2:41¾; *Bonnie Doon* nowhere.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500.—Dash of one and a half miles, for three-year-olds, winner of the Derby or Travers Stake excluded.

D. McDaniels' br. c. by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by Albion.......... 1
Thos. G. Bacon's b. f. Sleety, by Rodgers, dam Angeline, by Imp. Albion.......... 2
J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonny Doon, by Imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.......... 3
Time—2:41¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was for the Saratoga Stakes, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. The entries were twenty-six in number and were as under:

1. John Hunter's ch. f. Illusion, by Lexington, dam Maroon, by Imp. Glencoe.
2. John Hunter's ch. c. Harlequin, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner.
3. John Hunter's b. c. Magnet, by Lexington, dam Imp. Maud, by Stockwell.
4. Miller & Renwick's ch. f. by Imp. Bonny Scotland, dam Daylight, by Imp. Glencoe.
5. P. C. Bush's ch. f. Keystone, by Imp. Lapidist, dam Blue Bonnet, by Revenue.
6. P. C. Bush's ch. f. Cycloid, by Imp. Lapidist, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.
7. P. C. Bush's b. c. Petrel, by Trovatore, dam Spinetta, by Herr's Boston.
8. T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. f. by Jeff. Davis, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue.
9. T. & T. W. Doswell's bl. f. by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, by Revenue.
10. T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. c. by Planet, dam Frank Allen's dam, by Imp. Trustee.
11. J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Braes, by Imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
12. J. S. Watson's ch. f. Heatherbell, by Imp. Balrownie, dam Imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.
13. Francis Morris' ch. f. by Imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
14. David McDaniels' b. f. by Planet, dam Adelgasia, by Im. Glencoe.
15. R. A. Alexander's (U. H. Sanford's) b. c., Northumberland, by Lexington, dam Novice, by imp. Glencoe.
16. R. A. Alexander's ch. or gr. c., Aneroid, by Lexington, dam Nebula, by imp. Glencoe.
17. McConnell & Harness' Gen'l Duke, (late Liverpool), by Lexington, dam Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.
18. R. A. Alexander's b. f., La Polka, by Lexington, dam Dance, by imp. Glencoe.
19. R. A. Alexander's b. f. Kalida, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe.
20. R. A. Alexander's b. c., by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.
21. R. A. Alexander's br. or gr. c., by Lexington, dam Grisette, by imp. Glencoe.
22. R. A. Alexander's b. f., by Lexington, dam Banner, by imp. Albion.
23. R. A. Alexander's b. f., by Lexington, dam Laura White, by imp. Glencoe.
24. R. A. Alexander's (M. H. Sanford's) b. f. Edna, by Lexington, dam Sally Polk, by imp. Ambassador.
25. A. Keene Richards' ch. c., by imp. Australian, dam Transylvania, by Massoud.
26. A. Keene Richards' b. f., by Lexington, dam Glycera, by imp. Sovereign.

Of this lot six came upon the course when the bugle summoned the starters to the post. These were Mr. MORRIS' ch. f. by *Eclipse*, dam *Barbarity*, full sister to *Ruthless*; Mr. SANFORD'S b. c. *Northumberland*, and his b. f. *Edna*; MCCONNELL & HARNESS' ch. c. *Gen. Duke*, and Col. MCDANIELS' *Adagisa* filly, and the *Fanny Washington* filly. In the pools during the morning, sister to *Ruthless* had a strong call, selling for $600; *Gen. Duke*, $360; Mr. SANFORD'S entry, $100, and Col. MCDANIELS' entry, $55. Just before the start, however, a strong demonstration in favor of *Gen. Duke* was made by some prominent Western turfmen, and he supplanted Mr. MORRIS' filly in the premiership of the betting, for he sold for $550; MORRIS, $425; SANFORD, $210, and MCDANIELS, $75. Several breakaways occurred before the drum was tapped for the start, the sister to *Ruthless* in every case running some distance before the boy could get her under control. At last they got away, *Gen. Duke* in front, *Northumberland* second and *Morris* next; the cloud of dust they raised as they crossed the central inclosure on the new quarter stretch of the three-quarter mile course, completely obscuring the view for a time. As they entered the regular course, near the half-mile pole, *Northumberland* was seen in front with the favorite second and *Edna* third, the others in a ruck behind. Turning into the homestretch the favorite and *Northumberland* were seen side by side, the latter having slightly the advantage, and *Gen. Duke*, who had passed his horses third. The race laid now between the two first named, and a most determined struggle ensued all the way home. *Northumberland* maintained his slight advantage to within a few strides of the post, whipcord and steel being freely applied to both as they came up the stretch, but the *Barbarity* filly got up in the last stride and won a magnificently contested race by a head. *Gen. Duke* was third, *Edna* fourth, and MCDANIELS' pair the whippers in. Time, 1:20.

Mr. Morris' ch. f. by Eclipse, dam Barbarity...... 1
Mr. Sanford's b. c. Northumberland...... 2
Conwell & Harness' ch. c. Gen. Duke...... 3
Mr. Sanford's b. f. Edna...... 4
D. McDaniels' b. f. by Planet...... 5
D. McDaniels' ch. f. by Jeff. Davis...... 6
Time—1:20.

THE THIRD RACE

was a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; two and one half miles. The following were the entries:

1. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague (imp.) 5 y. o., by Newminster, dam Jewess, by Slane.
2. D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by imp. Sarpedon.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, 7 y. o., by imp. Balrownie, dam Jennie Rose, by imp. Glencoe.
6. H. C. Babcock's br. h. Bourbon, 10 y. o., by imp. Glencoe, dam Fleur-de-Lis, by imp. Sovereign.
7. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Muggins, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAlister, by Omera.
8. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 y. o., by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.
9. M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgeford.
10. M. Sanford's ch. m. Ear-ring, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave.
11. Thos. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.

The severe race for the Saratoga Cup had taken the steel out of Mr. WATSON'S pair—*Onward* and *Delaware*, and the winner, *Muggins*—and they did not start. *Loadstone* was lame, and *Ear-ring* represented Mr. SANFORD'S stable, her only opponent being Capt. MOORE'S *Beacon*. The latter was the favorite in the pool at the odds of $300 to $120; he made the running throughout, and won easily by two lengths in 4:48¾.

Third race—sweepstakes, $50 entrance, p. p.; $600 added; for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; 2½ miles:

Capt. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon...... 1
M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Ear-ring...... 2
Time—4:48¾.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Estimated Expense of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Surratt jury had not reported. They have now been out forty-seven hours. Judge FISHER has not yet appeared. It is now fifty-nine days, including Sundays, since the first juror, Mr. TOTT, was sworn in. During the progress of the trial, two hundred and eighty-two witnesses in all were examined. The prosecution first examined seventy-four witnesses in chief. Ninety-two witnesses were examined by the defence. The prosecution followed in rebuttal, and after examining seventy-three witnesses, none others appearing, the defence was allowed to examine thirteen witnesses in rebuttal, principally in relation to witnesses whose characters had been assailed. The prosecution, resuming, examined twenty-six witnesses in rebuttal, and the testimony then closed with the examination of four witnesses in surrebuttal.

The per diem of the jurors at this time amounts to $1,384. The jurors are allowed $2 per day. Four of them were sworn in fifty-nine days ago, and the others two days afterward.

The Government is also responsible for the hotel bill of the jury, and it is not known yet what it amounts to.

The purely legal fees to witnesses will amount to over $20,000.

The bill for carriage and omnibus hire to the jury amounts to $730.

Besides this, it is said that the prosecution has a large contingent fund, and most of it has already been expended.

The crowd in attendance is not so great this morning as it has been on previous occasions, and at 11 o'clock no females had yet made their appearance in the court-room. This is the first hour they have been absent since the trial commenced.

At this hour (11:30 A. M.) the rumors and conjectures are various, but none are reliable. Indeed, the jury has been so carefully guarded that it has been impossible to approach the door of their room near enough to overhear their deliberations or conversation.

At 11:45 it was reported that a bailiff in attendance upon the jury had been sent for Judge Fisher, as the jury had some message to communicate to him.

The jury has now been out over forty-eight hours.

The crowd is again gradually collecting in the Court-room, and filling it up as in the days when the trial was in full progress.

The prisoner was visited at the jail this morning by his brother, Mr. ISAAC SURRATT. He is hopeful and in good spirits. He has not been brought from the jail since Wednesday, when the case was given to the jury.

From the latest accounts of Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS, it appears that the amount actually paid to witnesses up to this time is $11,963 51.

The fees allowed are $1 25 per day and five cents, each way, for every mile traveled.

The largest amount paid to any one witness was to ST. MARIE, who received $668 15 for 143 days' attendance and 4,894 miles traveled.

Dr. LOUIS J. A. MCMILLAN received $343 89 for 80 days' attendance and 1,238 miles traveled.

WEICHMAN received $96 30 for 66 days' attendance and 138 miles traveled.

The Court also ordered that the witnesses for the defence should be paid, and of these STEPHEN F. CAMERON received $137 95 for 61 days' attendance and 617 miles traveled.

Gen. E. G. LEE received $230 25 for 61 days' attendance and 1,541 miles traveled.

1 o'clock P. M.

There is no indication yet of the jury coming down from their room into court, or of their having agreed upon a verdict.

Steamer Collision in Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug 9.

The steamer *Wilson Small*, plying between this port and Choptank River, this State, collided last night with the steamer *Mary Augusta* in Chesapeake Bay, off Poplar Island, the former sinking in about thirty minutes. It is reported that three passengers of the *Wilson Small* were drowned, but the remainder were safely landed on Poplar Island. The *Mary Augusta* arrived here this morning in tow of the steamer *Louisiana*. She is badly damaged, and was compelled to throw overboard about 700 boxes of peaches to prevent her sinking. The passengers of the *Wilson Small* were brought to this city by the steamers *Louisiana* and *Mary Augusta*. The statements are conflicting, the Captain of each steamer blaming the other for the accident. The *Wilson Small* was valued at $25,000, and was fully insured.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-Sixth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 9.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day. Numerous memorials were presented for a separate submission of a prohibitory clause, and one for a constitutional provision prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. RAMSEY—A motion to reconsider the adverse vote on the biennial election of members of the Legislature. Tabled.

Mr. GREELEY moved that hereafter every member of the Convention found to be absent without leave shall be fined $6 per day during his absence.

Mr. SPENCER moved the appointment of a Committee of five to inquire into and report whether the Convention has power to impose fines upon its members.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend by providing that each day, after the reading of the journal, the roll shall be called, and the names of the absentees entered as absentees.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried.

Mr. KERNAN in the chair, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the subject of the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the term of office, &c.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee, spoke at length in favor of a two-years term, and authorizing the Executive to veto a part of a bill; but prohibiting vetoes after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND moved to amend the report by fixing the term of Governor at three years.

Mr. KETCHUM moved to fix the term at four years. The Governor not to be eligible for the following term.

Mr. A. J. PARKER argued against the amendment, remarking that the people have not called for a change in the term of office of the Executive, and contending that the Governor after serving two years ought not to be declared ineligible for reëlection. The people ought not to be denied an opportunity to pass upon his official acts.

Mr. GREELEY spoke briefly in favor of declaring the Executive ineligible for reëlection while he holds the office of Governor.

Mr. OPDYKE agreed with the gentleman from Westchester. He believed it was the intention of a majority of this Convention to increase the power and privileges of the Executive, and if this shall be done, he thought it was clear that it would be very wise to declare him ineligible for reëlection while holding the office. We have provided for extending the term of Senators. We ought also to provide for extending the term of Governor, and then declare that he cannot hold the office for the succeeding term.

Mr. VAN COTT argued in favor of a term of four years, and the principle of ineligibility with it; but if the time be fixed at two years, then he was opposed to the principle of ineligibility.

The motion to extend the term to four years was lost by a vote of 27 to 50. The question declaring the Governor ineligible for the succeeding term was decided in the negative; also that of extending the term to three years.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of New-York, moved an amendment, leaving with the Legislature the power to increase the salary of the Governor, during his term of office. Lost.

Progress was then reported.

The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

THE HAVANA CABLE.

Arrival of the Narva at Havana from Key West—A Portion of the Cable Successfully Laid.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 5,
via NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Narva*, engaged in laying the cable, has arrived. She started from Key West Saturday morning and laid two and a half miles of three sizes buoyed at the ends. The average rate of paying out the cable was four miles per hour. The United States men-of-war *Tahoma* and *Fountaine*, and Spanish man-of-war *Francisco De Asiz* accompanied, but no assistance was required. The *Narva* begins operations here at 5 o'clock P. M., and starts to-morrow for Key West.

Affairs in Boston—A Post-office Clerk Charged with Theft—Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

HENRY J. MURRAY, clerk in the Post-office, was held for trial in $5,000 bail, charged with stealing money from letters.

The bark *Oriental*, which cleared to-day for Madras, takes out the following missionaries: Rev. H. S. TAYLOR, wife and daughter, of India; Miss SARAH POLLOCK, of Wisconsin; Rev. H. C. HAZEN and wife, of Chester, Vt. They will be located at Madura, India.

A letter from New-Brunswick says it is not the victorious Paris crew who are to pull against the Ward Brothers at Springfield, but a crew of amateurs who are now being collected for that purpose.

Affairs in North Carolina—Difficulty in the Collection of the Taxes—Heavy Rain Storm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

The Sheriff and Tax Collectors report unexampled difficulty in the the collection of the State and county taxes. Some parties will refuse to pay the State taxes on the ground that the State Government has no practical existence, and believing the Sheriff will not be allowed to distrain for non-payment of taxes.

A heavy rain has been falling all day. There is much suffering among vegetation.

Affairs in Tennessee—Admiral Tegethoff at Memphis—Prospects of the Southern Crops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday. Aug. 9.

Admiral TEGETHOFF and party arrived here this evening by the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, and is waiting the departure of a boat for New-Orleans.

The accounts of the corn crop for Mississippi and Arkansas are very encouraging. Most of the planters expect to make corn enough to last for two years.

Death of Judge Scrugham, of the Supreme Court.

YONKERS, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 9.

Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM, Judge of the Supreme Court, died in this village to-day. His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, in Yonkers, on Monday, at 3 o'clock.

Death of Abby Folsom.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Aug. 9.

ABBY FOLSOM, for many years conspicuous at Anti-Slavery and other progressive meetings, died in Rochester, N. H., yesterday.

Negro Policemen Appointed in Alabama.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 9.

Fourteen negroes were appointed on the police force to-day by Mayor HORTON. One of them was made a Lieutenant of the day Police.

Position of Secretary Stanton—Course of the President.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 9.

The statement which has found its way in some of the public prints, to the effect that the President has ordered that no further communication shall be held with Mr. STANTON, is, we are satisfied, inaccurate. So long as he is permitted to remain in office, official relations must necessarily subsist. It does not follow, however, that he will attend Cabinet consultations. These are not held in virtue of law. They are purely discretionary with the President, who is neither obliged to confer with his Secretaries in formal meetings, nor is he restricted to the Heads of Departments in seeking advice upon public affairs.

The President, we believe, will deal with his refractory War Secretary in another, and more direct way. It is understood from some of Mr. STANTON'S friends, that that gentleman is not entirely beyond the fear of popular scorn, and may yet reconsider his refusal to resign, however repugnant such a step may be to his inveterate love of official position. We learn from a usually well-informed source that it is the purpose of Mr. JOHNSON to allow this whole matter to remain in abeyance for a few days, giving time for reflection on the part of Mr. STANTON, and the friends who advise him as to the course he should pursue. If, in two or three days, he shall still persist in the refusal to resign, the President will suspend him, by giving him notice, substantially, that he is thereby suspended from the further execution of the functions of the office of Secretary of War, and that the reasons of this suspension will be submitted to the Senate at the next session of Congress.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Société des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons
AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL
the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the
THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

Mrs. Partington Insulted.—The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and make it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New-Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half price.

A lady of undoubted chemical skill has succeeded, by daily research, and a thorough analysis of the products of the vegetable kingdom, in recently perfecting CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hairdressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.
G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.
David Hartshorn, No. 399 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.
John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."
W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try DR. J. W. DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."
Price $1.
H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Ladies for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Long Branch and other Watering Places, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines are universally acknowledged to be cheapest reliable sewing-machines. Depot No. 569 Broadway, N.Y.

Benedict's Time Table for August has every train, station and steamboat.
BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards, monograms, note paper, &c., in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal for this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medal at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—DEVOE.—On Thursday, Aug. 8, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Dr. J. Dowling, WM. P. ALLEN to AGATHA M. DEVOE, both of this City.

RILE—COLMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, at the Prospect Hill R. D. Church, by Rev. Dr. Quackenbush, HENRY E. RILE to PRISCILLA W., eldest daughter of Isaac D. Colman, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

COLE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 9, at Annadale, Staten Island, GILBERT A. COLE, of apoplexy, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence. Funeral services in the Woodrow Church at 3 o'clock.

☞ Rockford, Ill., papers please copy.

FROELIGH.—At Harrington, Bergen County, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, CHARLEY H., only child of John and Annie Froeligh, aged 7 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 11¼ o'clock. Carriages will be at the Closter Depot N. R. Rd. of N. J. to meet the 9¾ o'clock train from Jersey City.

FERRY.—At the residence of his son, in Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 8, STARR FERRY, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, Bethel, Conn., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, forenoon.

HALEY.—On Friday, Aug. 9, CHARLES H. HALEY, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 125 East 25th-st., on Sunday at 4 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey.

LONEY.—On Monday, Aug. 5, ROBERT, only son of George and Margaret Loney, aged 7 years and 5 months.

☞ California papers please copy.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, DORA LOUISE, infant daughter of Lewis and Henrietta F. Schoonmaker, aged 1 year and 23 days.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Aug. 9, ANTOINETTE HAWLEY, wife of David M. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 93d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

WEBB.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 5, ELIZABETH WEBB, daughter of the late John Webb. Her remains were removed to Hempstead, L. I., and interred in the Cemetery of St. George's Church on the 7th inst.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
LUNGS AND LIVER,
PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,
NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,
(Between 21st and 22d sts.,)
Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.
RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.
Are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar and accrued interest at Six per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity. An additional section of 40 miles will be completed during the present week, making

425 Miles West from Omaha in operation,

and stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:

1. A DONATION of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable) amounting to.......... 5,440,000 acres.
2. United States Six per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to.......... $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is.......... $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant,* the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.*

The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.
JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer,* New-York.
AUG. 5, 1867.

HAVE YOU A LAME BACK?
Weakness of the back, from whatever cause arising, may be cured by the persistent use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It must be taken (diluted) once or twice every twenty-four hours, internally, and rubbed in briskly (undiluted) twice a day, over the whole length of the spine. Ladies who suffer from "weak back" will receive immense benefit from this mode of treatment.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.
Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
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SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Library and Branch Office will close on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, to reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2.
Any member can take extra books, to the number of five, on the payment of twenty cents for each book, the same to be returned by Sept. 8.
The Reading-room will be closed during the last week of August.

CRESYLIC SOAP.
(PATENTED.)
A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer CIMBRIA, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, at 10:30 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer ST. LAURENT, will close at this office on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:35 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
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LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insects. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

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The writer may be of any creed or class. Laymen and clergymen alike are invited to say their say in "THE BROADWAY," if such be said in good English and in few well-weighed words.

Arrangements have already been made, and others are being made, with some of the best literary caterers of both Broadways and Nations; and as an earnest of what readers may expect, we append a few of the names set forth by THE BROADWAY of London. In due time, THE BROADWAY of New-York will set forth the list of engaged writers on the western side of the Atlantic; but, in this as in other things, the magazine may be expected to speak for itself.

Among the engaged writers set forth by "THE BROADWAY" of London may be named: The author of "Guy Livingstone." Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, Robert Buchanan, Leicester Buckingham, F. C. Burnand, Henry J. Byron, Amelia B. Edwards, W. W. Fenn, Dr. Fennell, Percy Fitzgerald, J. Hain Friswell, Ernest Griset, John Hollingshead, Tom Hood, Charles Knight, Samuel Lover, Thomas Miller, John Oxenford, Dr. Peard, Prof. Pepper, Mrs. Riddell, W. H. Russell, LL. D., George Augustus Sala, Arthur Sketchley, Hesba Stretton, W. B. Tegetmeier, W. Moy Thomas, and Edmund Yates.

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NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Trades-Union Combinations Injurious to Trade or Commerce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on trades-union outrages in the TIMES of the 6th inst. induces me to call the attention of the public to the laws respecting combinations of persons to affect or regulate the price of labor or competition in any kind of business in this State.

It is provided by the Revised Statutes that if two or more persons shall conspire to commit any act injurious "to trade or commerce," they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor (2 R. S., 692, sec. 8, sub. 6.) The former Supreme Court held, under this statute, in 1835, in The People *vs.* Fisher and others, (14 Wendell, 9,) that "a conspiracy of journeymen workmen of any trade or handicraft to raise their wages by entering into combinations to coerce journeymen and master workmen employed in the same trade or business to conform to rules established by such combination for the purpose of regulating the price of labor, and carrying such rules into effect by overt acts, is indictable as a misdemeanor. And it was accordingly held, where journeymen shoemakers conspired together and fixed the price of making coarse boots, and entered into a combination that if a journeyman shoemaker should make such boots for a compensation below the rate established, he should pay a penalty of ten dollars; and if any master shoemaker employed a journeyman who had violated these rules, that they would refuse to work for him and would quit his employment, and carried such combination into effect by leaving the employment of a master workman in whose service was a journeyman who had violated their rules, and thus compelled the master shoemaker to discharge such journeyman from his employ, that the parties thus conspiring were guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly."

A combination of journeymen tailors to raise their wages has been held indictable, (8 Modern Reps. 11.) A combination of hatters to refuse to work for their employers, unless another journeyman was discharged has also been held indictable, (1 Wheeler's criminal cases 142.) It was decided in volume 6 of Term Reports, page 636, that journeymen may each singly refuse to work unless they receive an advance of wages, but if they do so by preconcert or association, they may be punished for a conspiracy. It has been held indictable for journeymen to combine to lessen the time of labor and to compel masters to pay for a whole day's work. (3 Chitty's Criminal Law, 1163.)

The Supreme Court held, in 1848, that an association among the whole, or a large portion of the proprietors of boats on the Erie and Oswego Canals, under an agreement to regulate the price of freight and passage, by a uniform scale, to be fixed by a committee chosen by themselves, and to divide the profits of their business according to the number of boats employed by each, with provisions prohibiting the members from engaging in similar business out of the association, is illegal. And promissory notes, bills of exchange, and all other contracts, having for their object the carrying out of the purposes of such an association, are illegal and void, (Stanton *vs.* Allen 5, Denio 434: Hooker *vs.* Vandewater, 4 Denio 349.)

There is sufficient laws, if enforced, to prevent all strikes of laborers and all combinations to affect or regulate the hours or price of labor. Such strikes and combinations are injurious to trade and commerce.

The law is forcibly stated by Chief Justice SAVAGE, as follows: "The man who owns an article of trade or commerce is not obliged to sell it for any particular price, nor is the mechanic obliged by law to labor for any particular price. He may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than $1 per pair, but he has no right to say that no other mechanic shall make them for less. The cloth merchant may say that he will not sell his goods for less than so much per yard, but has no right to say that any other merchant shall not sell for less price." (Wendell, page 14.) B.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1869.

The Fire on the Daniel Drew.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 5th inst. I find an editorial in reference to the recent fire on board of the *Drew*, which commences as follows: "While we are very glad to hear that the account of the late fire on the steamer *Drew* was 'greatly exaggerated,' we hope that its lessons will not be lost. The fire was caused, as the corrected story goes, by sparks falling upon a heap of kindling wood," &c. The writer of this wrote the account which was published in the TIMES concerning the fire on the *Drew*, and knows the statement to be strictly correct, and not "exaggerated" in the least. The pile of kindling wood was nearly three-quarters of a cord of pitch pine, four feet in length. The writer measured it and is not mistaken. It was piled under the port boiler, and took fire not from sparks, but from the intense heat radiating from the boiler. If the boiler-room of the *Drew* is not secure from sparks, then that circumstance alone greatly adds to the insecurity of the vessel, but it is secure. No spark of fire ever entered that room and probably never will, and it only entered the head of those who were interested in making the proprietors and public believe that the fire originated from a cause they could not control. I saw the men who discovered the fire and conversed with them. I also conversed with the men who put the wood under the boiler, and I heard them censured by their superiors for putting it so close to the boiler. They had not then been manipulated by the originator of the "spark" idea, and they had no other theory than the true one—that the fire took place from the boiler. Now, I want to know, if the fire originated from sparks, a circumstance which they properly claim no care could prevent why the hands were ordered to overhaul this pile of wood, and take out all the blackest tell-tale sticks and throw them into the furnace-room to be consumed out of sight? I want to know why about the same quantity of wood of the same quality, was, immediately after the fire was subdued, taken from under the starboard boiler? Did they expect another spark to enter that room also, about that time? I want to know why after it was apprehended the event was going into print, a reticency was enjoined upon the hands, and the door leading into the boiler-room was closed from further observation? REPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

The Decimal System of Buying and Selling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being very much in favor of the decimal system of weights, measures and coins; I have read with a good deal of interest the many articles that have recently appeared in the columns of your excellent journal in relation to it.

I have looked carefully, but in vain, as these articles have appeared, to see if anything was said about a change that I have always thought should be made in connection with the subject just mentioned.

I refer to the custom of putting up goods and wares, and buying and selling by the dozen.

This should all be done by the ten, and call it by a special term, perhaps Decate, or something else that might be suitable.

Every shopkeeper knows the great inconvenience of the present system.

The larger part of the retail customers are always at a loss to know the cost of an article, when told the price by the dozen. And the most of these are unwilling to go to the trouble of using a pencil to find out. Try the experiment with the first five persons you meet with the question: What is the price per pair, for gloves at $10 25 per dozen? Usually, a calculation has to be made before the answer is given. There need be no hesitation in giving the amount at $10 25 per decate, or package of ten.

It is just as easy a matter to give, mentally, the price of one, at $100 for ten, as it is to give the price of one at $10 per hundred, the decimal point does it in either case.

It is simply thus: A decate of thimbles at 50 cents, is, per thimble, 5 cents. A decate of gloves at $10 25 is, per pair, $1 02 5 mills. A decate of boots at $95 is thus $9 50 per pair. The process is simple and accurate to the smallest fraction.

All such small wares, as buttons and the like, should be put up in tens, hundreds, thousands, &c., the advantage of which, over the present system of the dozen, gross and great gross, is apparent at a glance. Buttons at $15 per thousand, would be thus $1 50 a hundred, 15 cents per decate, and 1 cent and 5 mills each. And the principle operates just as handsomely in the reverse direction.

I think that the change proposed would prove so exceedingly convenient in business transactions that it would be a matter of interest to our importers, to order their goods put up in this way, independently of the change desired to be made in the currency of the nations. Viewed in that connection, it seems to me, to be a matter of very considerable importance, and well worthy of the publicity your columns can give the subject. DEKA.

Poor Carlotta—Poor Mrs. Crabbe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Evidently the mental hallucination of poor CARLOTTA is the result of disappointed ambition. The non-success of her royal husband to fillibuster himself into the possession of a throne in Mexico, to be shared with CARLOTTA, was too much for her to bear philosophically, so the poor lady went crazy. She finds now her husband has lost his throne and his life, and thousands of earnest sympathizers.

How was it with poor Mrs. CRABBE when her husband lost his life and afterwards his head at Caborca, in Sonora—to my knowledge not a single lament was publicly expressed for this equally amiable and refined lady. True, she was not born in a royal palace, nor folded in royal purple and fine linen as poor CARLOTTA was, nevertheless she was CARLOTTA's equal in moral worth.

MAXIMILIAN was invited to Mexico by a few of the Mexican people; CRABBE was invited also by PESQUIRA and his immediate friends. This is a well-known fact.

The advent of CRABBE into Sonora and MAX. into Mexico, although different in appearance, was in principle the same. Both were fillibusters and both were rewarded with death for their temerity. Both were invited there by a political faction, and both were defeated and betrayed by the very parties who gave them the invitation.

Let us then, while we shed a tear for the hapless condition and real sorrows and misfortunes of poor CARLOTTA, not forget the forlorn and bereaved and helpless condition of the wife of HENRY A. CRABBE.

Let us moan alike for those in misfortune, whether they were born and reared in gilded palaces, or the more democratic cot of the virtuous plebeian.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6. C. C.

Shameful Treatment of a Colored Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning as Car No. 61, Conductor No. 30, of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Line, was coming down town, said car was hailed by a decent-looking man, dressed in United States uniform and minus a leg, doubtless lost in the service of his country. The driver promptly stopped his car, but just as the poor soldier was about stepping on the car, the conductor rang the bell violently and shouted to the driver to go on, which he did, leaving the poor lame man standing on the crossing. The public will not be surprised at such an outrage when they are told that the soldier was a black man and the conductor was an Irishman. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. George Taylor, U. S. A.

Information has been received of the death of Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR, U. S. A., which occurred at Galveston, Texas, on Monday, 5th inst., of yellow fever. The deceased was a son of the late LEVI TAYLOR, of Baltimore, and was in his thirty-seventh year. The Baltimore *American* says: "He was born in this city, was educated at St. Mary's College, studied medicine under Prof. N. R. SMITH, and entered the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon in the Summer of 1855. He was first stationed at Camp Lancaster, Texas, and after five years' seervice there obtained leave of absence for a few months, after which he was sent to Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, where he remained until the rebellion was inaugurated, when he was ordered to Baltimore. Here he was placed in charge of the Adams House Hospital, and subsequently was connected with the National Hotel Hospital. He was next transferred to Newark, N. J., and afterward was appointed Medical Director of the Ninth Army Corps, and continued in that position until the surrender of LEE. He was next placed in charge of the hospitals at Milwaukee, Wis., and last Summer was sent as Medical Director to Texas. He leaves a wife (a daughter of Col. R. B. COLEMAN, formerly of the Eutaw House,) and one child. In all the relations of life he performed his duties faithfully, and made many friends wherever duty called him.

Rev. F. J. Lenihan.

Rev. F. J. LENIHAN, Catholic Pastor of Woonsocket, R. I., and Chaplain of the Guards of that State, died at his parochial residence on last Friday morning, and was interred on the following Monday. Mr. LENIHAN was about 33 years of age, and was educated at Fordham, N. Y., having been, previous to his entrance there, a student at the Jesuit college, Frederick City, Md. In 1859 he was ordained Priest by Right Rev. Dr. MCFARLAND, of Hartford, Conn., and had, as his first mission, Newtown, Conn. Subsequently he was removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where, in the gloomy days of 1862–'63, he was known as a steadfast Union man, and was universally esteemed by ministers and adherents of other denominations for his straightforwardness, integrity and ability. He possessed no mean pretensions as a poet, and was a valued and able contributor to the Catholic periodicals of the day. Father LENIHAN was a young man of great promise, and his death is sincerely regretted by a large number of friends.

THE FINDING OF A COURT-MARTIAL FOR PARADING WITH FENIANS.—The court-martial convened at Fort Porter for trying seventeen of the privates of Battery M., Fourth Artillery, for parading with the Fenians at their late picnic, has been concluded. We learn that fifteen of the prisoners have been found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months at the Albany Jail. The others are to receive a reprimand from the commanding officer. The findings of the Court were forwarded to Washington by Gen. BARRY, for the approval of the Secretary of War.—*Washington Republican, Aug. 7.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.

3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.

5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.

2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.

3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.

4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A NOTE DRAWN BY H. W. JOHNSON & CO. to their own order, and dated July 5, 1867, four months, for $611 70, having miscarried in the mail from New-York City to Cold Spring, L. I., all persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person having possession of said note will please forward the same to the owner. E. T. HEWLETT, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPERIOR and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

Choice St. Louis, Southern Indiana and Illinois Flour for sale at lowest market rates. Shippers, bakers and others are invited to call.

FOSTER COPELAND & CO.,
No. 39 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 26th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq.

GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 9, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111	111¼	Aug. 7.30	107⅜	108
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	112	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	110	110½	July, 7.30	107⅜	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅜	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110¼	110⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅜	110⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅞
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 " new, 67	108⅝	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Reg	99⅛	99⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	103	103⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛
Gold	140⅛	140⅜			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
AUGUST 9, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 25 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 25 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 1?, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.

The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, (in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements: that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. 150 bales in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE I. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business.

By order of the President,

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST NEW three-story high basement houses in the City, including the corner on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., 20.10x52, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 237 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x40; lot 25x98.6; desirable for either tenement or business property; price $10,000, of which one half can remain. Apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Executor, No. 41 Broad-st.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A BRICK DWELLING-house, beautifully located; would accommodate a boarding school of 30 scholars. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 28 Pine-st.

NORWOOD.

A stylish country house, suitable for a large family, with gardener's house, icehouse, stable and fruit, in complete order, and eight acres of land, for sale at Norwood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, twenty-one miles from New-York; school and churches convenient. Price $15,000, two-thirds on mortgage.

J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.

C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT Tremont, Harlem Railroad, 10 miles from City Hall; convenient house, 10 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, &c., in perfect repair; ¾ of an acre prettily laid out in fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; $9,000. Address H. A. BROWN, No. 12 West 4th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 219 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

MOHAWK VALLEY, SARATOGA AND Fulton County farms, all sizes, all prices, from $1,200 upward. Splendid farms in Somerset County; great bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT RUTHERFORD PARK.—Two new houses with large lots and charming view; 40 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM ON THE line of New-York and Erie Railroad, midway between Goshen and Middletown, near New-Hampton Station. Address Postmaster at same place.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE,

Extending through to Murray st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN DOVER, N. J.—During temporary absence of owners for eight months or a year. The house is in a good neighborhood, within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, is in thorough repair, newly painted and papered; contains ten rooms, with a good cellar and attic: soft spring water brought into the house. Rent reasonable to careful tenant. Apply at Presbyterian Rooms, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York City; or by letter to CHAS. M. WHITTELSEY, Dover, N. J.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no risk above one per cent. admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises. No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms in a private family at No. 67 Mercer-st., near Washington-st.; about three minutes' walk from the Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

BOND-ST., NO. 35—HOUSES TO LET, TOgether or separately. (Second-floor excepted.) Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK City, for a family of six persons (rent moderate) from October next: if not in New-York, must be within one hour from City Hall. Address, with particulars, D. W. J., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BEtween 20th and 40th sts., and 2d and 4th avs. Address WHITE, No. 80 1st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, on second and third floors, No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—ABOUT 15TH PROX., PERMANENT board for a gentleman and wife, above 42d-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; a private family preferred where they dine early, the gentleman dining down town. Apply to G., Box No. 1,867 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH PERmanent board from date; private family preferred; two rooms required. Address, stating price, (must be moderate) location, &c., Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

THREE GROWN PERSONS WOULD like board in a private family up town. Address Box No. 6,179 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE NECK, cheap for the balance of the season. Inquire at Mamaroneck Depot, or address Mrs. S., Box No. 22½ P.O.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—A hop THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 10; music, Wilkinson's Brass and Quadrille Band; steamboat MATTEAWAN leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cts.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

20 BALES WHITE BLANKETS.
100 Cases Pilot Overcoats.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Shirts.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Drawers.
5 Cases Wool Socks. A job lot, to be closed cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
All styles for sale.
Several second-hand.
All kinds of harness.
C. WITTY'S Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ARMY WAGONS, TENTS FOR CAMP-MEETINGS, wagon covers, boat sails, awnings, McClellan saddles, army clothing, blankets, mule collars, harness, rubber covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt, near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MATCH TEAM OF truck horses; truck and harness complete; team sound and truck new. Can be seen at R. D. ALLEN'S, No. 98 Broad-st., near Bridge-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. MYERS,

Medical and business Clairvoyant, No. 734 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,

Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 82,
will reopen THURSDAY Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.

* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.

C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 23, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to

A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.

ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Fifteenth year begins Aug. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, New-York.

[illegible] R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—FOUNDED 1855.

For supplying Schools and Families with Teachers. For representing Teachers who seek positions.

N. B.—Special need of experienced Classical Teachers; also Pianists and Vocalists. Principal for Union School near City; salary $1,200. All wanting positions should have "application form." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

MISS BACKUS' LADIES' SCHOOL, Utica, N. Y.—This school opens Sept. 17, 1867, is of a academic grade; special attention paid to teachers' class; home provided for sixteen boarding pupils. Price of board, including fuel, lights, and tuition in English, $265 per year; music, painting and languages extra. Address, for circulars, CAROLINE E. BACKUS, Utica, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful: building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 YOUNG BOYS.—ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, (lately of Springvale, Pittsfield, Mass.,) Principal. The Winter term will begin Oct. 1.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERature by Prof. Parrain, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teacher's School,) No. 27 Bond-st.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.

REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 23.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

$50 PER TEN WEEKS—BOARD AND INstruction in English branches, including piano, melodian and organ, by a resident Musician. ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING, NORTHPORT, L. I.—Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 12. The Committee have chartered the splendid and commodious steamer *Thomas Colyer*, which will leave Catherine Ferry Slip, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M., 37th-st. at 10:15 A. M.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 A. M. and 8:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Northport daily, except Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; on Saturday, the 17th, at 1 P. M. Time, 2½ hours. Fare on this boat, 50 cents. Regular boat *Mattano* will leave Catherine Ferry Slip, New-York, daily at 3 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6 A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., (in absence of the Pastor,) by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Subject for the morning: *Cherished Memories on the Death of Mrs. Neal.* Subject for the evening: *Herod; or, Weakness Advancing to Wickedness.* Seats all free. Choir will sing "Vital Spark."

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The usual prayer-meeting will follow the evening service. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. The Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFfert's Park.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG; preaching at 3½ o'clock by Rev. D. HARRIS, New-York. A number of ministers and layman are expected to assist in conducting the services. The public are cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. There will be Divine Service in this Church every SUNDAY in August at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. COLORED CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Dr. DOWLING: in the evening by Mr. J. V. OSTERHOUT, of Newtown Theological Institution, who is to supply the pulpit until September.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes. Rev. CHARLES GILLETTE at 7¾ P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 37th-st., will be open for divine service each SABBATH this month morning and afternoon. The pulpit will be occupied on the 11th inst. by Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, of Princeton, N. J.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. SAM'L H. COX, D. D., will preach in this Church, on SABBATH, Aug. 11, from Romans, 9th ch., 3d verse. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD having moved from 34th-st., will occupy the Hall on the southwest corner of 37th-st. and 8th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HON. WARREN CHASE CLOSES HIS discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A free conference at 3 P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Rev. J. A. VANDERZEE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on I Peter, 1 viii., and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Scriptural view of the Better Land.* Services also at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will remain open during the Summer for Sabbath services. Rev. T. H. Dwight officiating. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. S. HOLME, D.D., Pastor Chapel corner of 5[illegible]-st and 3d-av., will be open for divine worship every Lord's Day. Preaching SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCEton, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.; preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. God assisting, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Intermediate State.*

COMING FROM EDOM.—THE MESSENGER of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Revelation of Our Lord.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Second Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

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Lawrence, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, the latter preferred—with [illegible] in a manufacturing business, well established; a secured monopoly of a staple article in universal demand, which will pay 100 per cent. profit per annum; ample real estate security will be given to a special partner. Principals, with real name only, may address LYTTLETON, Box No. [illegible] City Post-office.

$12,500.—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, stock, &c., for sale, protected by patents; reasons satisfactory to purchaser. Parties desiring to engage in business will find this a rare chance. Address N. & CO., Box No. [illegible]

TO GUN-MAKERS OR [illegible]

Wanted, a responsible [illegible] muzzle loaders to breech [illegible] gun will be given. Call or [illegible] New-York, for three days.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River. Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents. To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70

Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA .... Aug. 7
TARIFA .... Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Aug. 31

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.: MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11

From Pier No. 37 East River. Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional: First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $[illegible]. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $75; steerage, $[illegible]. EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible]. WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 24. For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway. Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER, MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage .... $67 50 payable in gold or its equivalent. Freight at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place, Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st. To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK .... Sept. 7
KANGAROO .... Oct. 5
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, Aug. 31

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency. REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free. All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong. For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki. Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin. Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York. For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT. The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, Capt. J. W. SMITH, 3,000 tons burden, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN. The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS. For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received from 6 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA. Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15, GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22. From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15. E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, of large freight capacity, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will receive freight until the hour of sailing. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10. MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17. All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EASTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield. On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. and at 1:15, 4:22, 5:20, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR AUGUST has every train, station and steamboat. BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes. These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York. G. W. TIERS, General Agent. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN. The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 12:15 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.	
Monday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and NEWARK on SUNDAY next, Aug. 11: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M., 1 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the Harrison-st. Pier daily without (exception, at 8 o'clock A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

A DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE EAST RIVER AND LONG ISLAND SOUND.—The new and splendid steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. SECOR, will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock, for College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle, and will make an excursion 20 miles through Long Island Sound and return, leaving New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Dinner and refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A—SUNDAY EXCURSION BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. for Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th-st and 37th-st., each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer PERRY will leave Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, landing at Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy each way. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; she understands all kinds of meats, pastry and desserts; would assist in the washing, if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 140 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; can make good dessert; will assist with the washing if required. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; is a good cook, washer, ironer, &c.; would go either in the country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls; City and country; English, Scotch, &c. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, situations with a private family in the country; the man as coachman; is a good, steady driver and good groom; can care a cow and keep the place in order; his wife to assist in washing and ironing; both in one house, or house to live in. Address WM. VENVILL, Office No. 12 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BREWER BY an Englishman; eight years' experience in Canada; thoroughly understands his business, including porter, East India pale ale and malting; the highest references given. Address BREWER, Canton of Chambly, Montreal, C. E.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without incumbrances, who thoroughly understands the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has good references. Address W. R., Station E, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business; is sober, honest and industrious; is a good groom and driver; City or country; good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and is a good, careful driver, in the City or country; best of reference from his last employer. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; also understands gardening; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference from his last place. Address R. R., Station D Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; will work for moderate wages; can milk a cow if required, and be found willing, reliable and come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, a situation in a fruit or cigar store. Address SIMON STRAUZ, No. 27 Amity-st., New-York.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 609 pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Wells, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

TO AGENTS.

Experienced book canvassers can now preëngage territory for the best book of the year. A National Work entitled THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC, from the discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand-point. BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D. Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible-house, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OR CLERK; ONE having money to loan preferred; salary from $1,800 to $2,500. Address stating amount of money and where to be seen, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, one or two good salesmen acquainted with the business, and who can command a good share of cash and short-time trade; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,455 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (NOT Irish) as housekeeper; one who is perfectly competent and can give good references. Apply between 9 and 3 o'clock, at J. YOUNG'S, corner of Atlantic and Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SERVANT, AS waitress and chambermaid in small family without children; must be a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 5 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS FOR a Summer house; one capable of taking charge of the dining-room. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY and manufacturing place in the country; $5 to $10 per day cannot be made more easily than by selling my patent article just out. Address, with 15 cents for sample and terms, Box No. 183 Chelsea, Mass.

FIFTY AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL in City or country. Apply immediately at No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867. Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore. STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.
At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and [illegible] cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 65 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 500 tons of coal and [illegible] cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.
The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the [illegible] with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of [illegible] five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,[illegible]) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.
Payment to be made upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the — day of September, 1867.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. G. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment as follows:

4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
2	Pinch Bars.
4	Square Braces.
2	Shipping Boxes.
7	Flat Cars.
130	Railroad Chairs.
25,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1	Push Car Frame.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Track Gauge.
9,580	Pounds Railroad Iron.
1	Locomotive and Tender.
1	Locomotive.
1	Head-light Locomotive.
14	Coupling Links.
4	Spike Mauls.
2	Spike Punches.
586	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
289	Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½	Miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn Tables.
625	Cross Ties.
1	Fire Tongs.
2	Push Car Wheels.
2	Screw Wrenches.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
3	Hand Cars.
1	Push Car.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

364 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN-MEAL, as above.

50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

10,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more that twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

400 kits new No. 1 MACKEREL.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn-meal, rice, sugar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.

The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 880 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.

The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:

A	70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B	30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C	40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D	5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E	12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F	1,200 cubic yards brick.
G	70,500 square yards of brick paving.
H	23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I	250 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J	320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K	175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L	9,640 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M	23,040 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N	440 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.

The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.

THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.

The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.

Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.

By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Commissioners at their office until TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1867, for supplying the Department with COAL and WOOD of the following kinds and qualities:
750 tons Furnace Coal.
400 tons Nut Coal of the quality known as the Locust Mountain Coal and to be delivered well screened and free from impurities from yard.
250 tons Cannell Coal, known as the best Incball Cannell Coal, and to be hand picked.
Both qualities of coal to weigh 2,000 lbs. to the ton.
100 cords best quality Virginia Pine Wood, sawed and split in sizes convenient for use.
The Coal and Wood to be subject to the inspection of a competent person to be appointed by the Board and to be delivered free of charge for cartage at the several Engine and Truck Houses, Bell Towers, &c., in such quantities and at such times within the next ensuing eight months as may be required.
Bidders will state the price per ton for Coal and the price per cord for Wood, and forward their proposals, properly indorsed. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE:
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS. DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10,
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 Cents.
THIS, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867.
Two performances, MATINEE AND EVENING.
The FLORENCES in both.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING, 7¾.
The FLORENCES. "CASTE."
"CASTE." The FLORENCES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. STUART ROBSON, when he will appear as MAZEPPA. Mr. W. H. Whalley and Mr. J. B. Studley will appear in the drama of JACK SHEPPARD, as Jack and Blueskin. The Cario Family in the pantomime of BOREAS. Signor Monte Verde, the Great Contortionist.

MRS. F. W. LANDER.

(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport,) well-known as the most accomplished artiste and elegant lady upon the American stage, will appear at THE FRENCH THEATRE on the 19th inst., in her magnificent impersonation of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, pronounced by the Press and public of Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to be the most impassioned and beautiful interpretation of the character EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY, and being an English rendition most highly interesting and pleasing to an American audience. This great artiste will be supported by a carefully-selected COMPANY OF HER OWN, with new and elegant wardrobes, and other appointments worthy of the character.

Due announcement will be made of the cast, and when the sale of reserved seats will commence.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Immense Success. ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys EVERY NIGHT.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE COMING SURPRISE!
UNDER • • THE • • GASLIGHT!
——MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12!!

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 Madison-av. Terms, $10 per quarter. The Conservatory will reopen Sept. 2.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, carved walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing-bureaus, washstands, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy-chairs, feather beds, hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glass ware; also an invoice of silver-plated ware. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne,
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
☞ THE MOST ☜
SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL, (with songs,)........LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
LIDDY........Miss LOTTA
WITH
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
LITTLE NELL.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor,
MR. E. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK
EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock
Matinee every Saturday at half-past 2.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
NO CONCERT THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, at 7¾,
NINTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS,
together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, during the week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
Magnificent success of the operatic burlesque, THE BEAR AND MAIDEN, with its gorgeous scenery, splendid music, dancing, local hits, &c., &c.
MONDAY—KATE REIGNOLDS in
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, including their magnificent brown-stone mansion, elegantly and completely furnished with the most costly and superior modern and antique furniture, paintings, pier glasses, silver ware, bedding, &c.; also, magnificent rosewood piano; a pair of valuable young horses; an elegant late style family carriage; full set fine silver mounted double harness; splendid shifting top two-seat buggy wagon; very fine, light black mounted single harness; ladies' and gentlemen's superior saddles and bridles; ladies' full set very valuable diamond jewelry complete; ladies' magnificent enameled diamond watch and chain; two ladies' valuable cluster diamond ring, ladies' valuable three stone diamond ring, ladies' superb solitaire diamond ring, beautiful pearl inlaid rosewood guitar, gentlemen's valuable seventeen stone cluster diamond pin, gentlemen's large cluster diamond ring, gentlemen's magnificent double cased watch and chain; all being the property of a gentleman and his wife, about leaving the City, who will give a series of grand presentation concerts; all the above-named articles to be given away at the first concert, which will take place at DODWORTH HALL, on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, 1867, and the others will follow in rapid succession. The following artists have been engaged: Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Sophia Mozart, Mme. Carlotta Pozzoni, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Charles Lockwood, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Fred Steins, Mr. A. Sedgwick. Tickets, $1 each; five tickets for $4 50; ten tickets for $8 75.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS. C. H. Ditson & Co., music-store, No. 711 Broadway; Chas. M. Tremaine, music-store, No. 481 Broadway; Wm. A. Willet's Sons, music-store, No. 585 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, musical agents, No. 758 Broadway; James L. Hastie, bookseller and stationer, No. 1,235 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., publisher and importer of music, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; Theatre ticket office, St. Nicholas Hotel; Adams & Co., jewelry and fancy goods, No. 83 Broadway; F. J. Swain & Co., bookstore, No. 276 6th-av.; A. T. Canfield, bookseller and stationer, No. 525 8th-av.; Railroad ticket office, Metropolitan Hotel; Railroad ticket office, under Prescott House, No. 531 Broadway; T. Metcalfe, Medical Hall, No. 151 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; Kasnow's Bazaar, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; Goldsmiths & Co., music store, under Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Principal office for the sale of tickets at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Parties ordering tickets by mail, address J. MITCHELL, Manager, No. 806 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE,
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 387 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GERARD WILLETT, Prest.	WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President.	H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY.	CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND.	Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH.	FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.	

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.

GASTRITES AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES. The RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, 38, rue Richelieu, Paris, forms the most *digestive* and *agreeable* breakfast for delicate persons, children and convalescents. It is the *only aliment* approved by the Academy of Medicine of France against the yellow and typhus fevers. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 182 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, can cure worse cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should call. A perfect cure guaranteed. Sores and ulcers quickly cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION OF JERRY O'BRIEN.

His Trial and Conviction for the Murder of Kate Smith—The Sentence—His Last Night—Scenes at the Scaffold—The Execution.

Yesterday the name of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN was added to the long category of those who have paid the highest penalty known to the law as the severe but just recompense for the crime of murder.

HISTORY OF THE DEED.

The deed which O'BRIEN expiated by his death upon the scaffold was committed on the 20th of June, 1866, and for its atrocity has hardly ever had a parallel in the record of crime. On the afternoon of that day he went to the house No. 139 Prince-street, and with a large knife, with which he had provided himself a short time previously, stabbed a girl named LUCY MCLAUGHLIN, *alias* Kate Smith, with whom he had formed an improper intimacy, literally cutting her heart in twain, and causing her instant death. He then attempted to take his own life, but was frustrated in the effort by the prompt interference of the witnesses of the bloody deed, who wrested the weapon from his hand, and then delivered him over to the Police authorities. For several days afterward he lay at the point of death, from the effects of the terrible wounds which he had inflicted upon his head and neck with the knife, but under the careful attention of a skillful surgeon, he gradually rallied, and eventually became entirely convalescent.

TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The trial of the prisoner was commenced in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSEL, on the 13th of November last, and occupied three days. O'BRIEN was ably defended by Ex-Judge STUART and Mr. D. F. MCCARTHY. No attempt was made by counsel to disprove the fact of the killing, as alleged and sustained by the prosecution. They sought, however, to save their client by endeavoring to show that he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time of the murder, and was therefore not responsible for the dreadful deed. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., the Assistant District-Attorney, conducted the case on behalf of the people, and by an overwhelming force of medical testimony which he produced, completely demolished the theory of the defence. In the course of a thrilling speech to the jury, after the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. BEDFORD spoke as follows: "Insanity, gentlemen, is the common plea of the murderer, as the records of this and other criminal courts will show, but this plea often falls to the ground for want of both collateral and direct support. So it is in the case now before you. The facts demonstrate, beyond all doubt, that the prisoner instead of being insane, had 'method in his madness;' he was cool, deliberate, calculating, constructive. What are the facts to support this position? We have it in evidence that on the afternoon of the 20th of June last, about 3 o'clock, JEREMIAH O'BRIEN is seen near the stand of a fish-monger at the corner of Prince and Greene streets. On that stand, at the time, was this monstrous fish-knife—the messenger of death. That at about 4 o'clock of the same afternoon he sent a letter to the deceased, and in a few minutes afterward learned that she was at home. Armed for the occasion, stealthily and unknown to anyone, he proceeded to No. 139 Prince-street, there to carry out his deadly purpose. A few moments after gaining access to her room, a shriek was heard. The inmates of the house rushed to the apartment, where they saw the deceased on her bended knees, before the prisoner. She was begging for mercy at his hands, saying: 'For the love you have for me and your mother, Oh! JEREMIAH! give me what you have in your hand. Do not kill me, I am not prepared to die.' O'BRIEN, in response to her appeal, requested the deceased to order Mrs. CUTLER, the landlady, to leave the room. The deceased said nothing in reply, but shook her head, looking terrified and gazed imploringly at the prisoner. She arose, left the room, succeeded in reaching the stair-case, when O'BRIEN, overtaking her, intent on the purpose of death, unwilling to give the poor girl a moment, even to breathe a prayer to her Maker, for forgiveness and mercy, instantly deprived her of life by plunging the knife into her back, tearing open her very heart. The evidence here, gentlemen, develops the significant fact, that after the deceased had pleaded most earnestly for her life, and while the murderous intent was in full incubation in the mind of O'BRIEN, he deliberately and coolly requested the poor girl to order Mrs. CUTLER from the room; well knowing that to have a human eye to witness the tragedy about to be enacted would absolutely fix the crime upon him. Again, he voluntarily remarked to Capt. MILLS, 'I wrote the letter—I did it, and will plead guilty to save the county the expense of a trial.' Is such the conduct, such the language of an insane man? In the face of these broad, irresistible facts, demonstrating with all the force of truth, this deliberate, premeditated murder, what, I ask, becomes of the theory of insanity? Throw it, gentlemen, to the winds; it has not the consistency nor the strength of a rope of sand; it has no principle of cohesion; it falls to the earth by the pressure of its own infirmity."

The jury after a brief deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was accordingly sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of January last.

APPEALS TO THE HIGHER COURTS.

Through the indefatigable efforts of counsel a stay of proceedings was obtained, and the case was carried upon appeal to the higher courts. There the verdict of the lower tribunal was sustained, and the motion for a new trial denied; and, as the appointed time for the execution had passed, the Supreme Court was directed by the Court of Appeals to resentence the prisoner. This was done on the 20th June by Justice LEONARD, in the presence of Associate Judges WELLES and CLERKE, and it was ordered that O'BRIEN should be hanged on the 9th of the following August, which was yesterday. As the last resort, an application was made a few days since to the Governor for commutation of sentence, the answer to which was officially communicated to Sheriff KELLY in the following words:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1867.

To John Kelly, Sheriff City and County of New-York:

It is not my intention to interfere in any way with the sentence of the Court in the case of JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

R. E. FENTON.

HIS CONDUCT IN PRISON.

O'BRIEN was in confinement nearly fourteen months, and during all that time enjoyed excellent health. During the first month of his incarceration, he was subject to fits of despondency that were brief, but frequent and severe. Under the faithful ministrations of his spiritual advisers, however, these spells of depression ceased, and the condemned man was ever afterward cheerful, and apparently resigned to his fate. On the mornings of the days when FERRIS and WAGNER were hanged, O'BRIEN was with them for a considerable time before their execution, and did much by his words of counsel and comfort to smooth their way to death.

As a rule, he rose at 6 o'clock in the morning, and, dinner over, he employed the hours until supper-time in reading religious books, supplied to him by kind friends. In the evening, of late, with the aid of a kerosene light, he sketched and painted from copy or imagination, little pictures that were either bestowed upon near friends or made to relieve the blank walls of his dungeon. Some of his work in this direction would do credit to the trained amateur, while his paltriest specimens may be excused in view of the fact that he had never received any instruction in the art—nor, indeed, ever practiced it until within a month past, at night.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

During his imprisonment, we have repeatedly visited the condemned man in his cell at the Tombs, and conversed with him upon the subject of the murder and his approaching fate.

In the last interview he spoke of the general course of the Press in characterizing him as a wretch, without the least instinct of humanity, and from the first a man of bad heart and evil intentions. He said a feeble, widowed mother, now in the decline of life, three sisters and two brothers, grieved over the prospect of his untimely death. A third brother, who is disowned by his relatives, had unfortunately yielded to temptation, and brought shame upon dear ones; but even that, argued the condemned man, should not be used to the prejudice of his case. A young man, and fond of company, he was led away, he said, gradually into wicked associations; he began to drink, though not immoderately at first, and eventually was drawn into the company of lewd women, one of whom, the victim of the murder, became especially his companion. He says that he loved her dearly, and intended, if circumstances should favor, to redeem her from a life of shame, and make her his wife. His love of drink rapidly grew upon him, and in a moment of gross intoxication he was led into active sympathy with the Fenian movement, and enlisted in the ranks of those who made a raid upon Canada. The final defeat of the misled raiders found him a prisoner in the hands of the Canadian regulars, but he escaped soon afterward, and returned to his home in this City, where he was seized with the *delirium tremens*. While laboring under that terrible malady, he quarreled with KATE, and on the day previous to his trial for a petty assault upon her, he went to her house and besought her not to prosecute him, attempting to intimidate her with the knife which he carried. He said he did not mean to harm her, but that in a moment of frenzy his better judgment was overcome and he did the bloody deed, the memory of which remained like a dream to him. He declared his willingness to die, as he felt fully prepared to do so, and desired to live only on account of his heart-broken mother and his sisters and brothers. If it were not for these, he said, he would not urge upon any to save him. He felt that it was hard for him, just at the age when life is a desirable thing, to yield up all, and go to the scaffold, to share the ignominious fate of hardened ones who have there paid the penalty of the law for cool and premeditated crime, of which he said he never was guilty. And yet, he repeated, this consideration was but a feeble motive as compared with the other—the desire to screen those who loved him from the inevitable burden of disgrace and sorrow that would fall upon them if he should be hanged. He referred with evident pain to some of the stories concerning him that have gone the rounds of the newspapers since his arrest, but particularly since his recent condemnation. In speaking of these he said, "They have told the public that after the recent Aaron-Collyer prize fight, that I commented upon the affair, and told some one who was engaged in conversation with me at the time, that 'I always thought AARON had the best blood,' or something to that effect. The whole statement is untrue. I have heard of such a fight somewhere, but never spoke of it to any one, as my mind is entirely taken up with subjects more fitting to my near approaching death." With reference to the story that he requested permission on the afternoon prior to the Wagner execution to view the gallows, and afterward did so, with a devil-may-care manner, he explained that he had just left WAGNER, and was walking the gallery opposite his own cell, indulging in a cigar, as was his custom, when one of the keepers asked him if he would not like to see the scaffold. Surprised at so inconsiderate a question, he answered in the negative; when he was pressed to do so, and not wishing to show any fear in the matter, he accompanied the official to the prison yard, where he remained only a moment, and then returned to his cell, entirely overcome with what he had seen. He contradicted the statement of the reporters, that upon the day following he witnessed the execution by means of a piece of looking-glass held outside the window of his apartment. "This was impossible," he added, "for I had been removed some time before to a remote part of the building, from which I could not, even if I had wished to do so, have looked upon the terrible scene."

THE SCAFFOLD.

Early on Thursday morning the scaffold, the same that has been used for several years past in the execution of murderers, was erected in the southwest corner of the Tombs yard, immediately in front of the Female Prison. The fatal framework consisted simply of two upright beams and a cross-piece, fastened together in a most substantial manner. Over pulleys set in the horizontal beam was run the rope, which was connected with an iron weight of 325 pounds, that hung within a temporary board inclosure. The weight was suspended a short distance from the pavement, and so arranged that when the cord sustaining it was cut the weight would fall to the ground, and the doomed man would be suddenly jerked off his feet and left to dangle from the cross-beam. About the instrument of death rough wooden benches were arranged for the accommodation of the representatives of the Press, whose painful duty it was to chronicle the last act of the terrible tragedy.

THE DAY PREVIOUS TO THE EXECUTION.

On Thursday morning Sheriff KELLY waited upon O'BRIEN, informed him of the contents of the fatal dispatch from the Governor, and bade him to forsake all hope of earthly clemency and to look to God alone for mercy. JERRY received the intelligence of the final decision of the Executive with apparent surprise, but did not seem to be otherwise affected. He reiterated the statement so often made by him since the date of his condemnation, that he felt fully prepared to die. His mother, two sisters and two brothers had a protracted interview with him in the afternoon. The scene was a very affecting one, and one quite too sacred to be detailed to the public. After dinner, of which he partook heartily, JERRY improved the privilege afforded him to walk the corridor, and seemed to enjoy the simple recreation, after his long and close confinement in the "condemned cell." He was deeply thoughtful at times, but quite cheerful, and spoke pleasantly to those who visited him. He indulged in lengthy conversations with his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father DURANQUET and two Sisters of Charity, who have visited him faithfully since his incarceration. After tea, he sat in the corridor with the attending priest until nearly midnight, when he retired to his cell, and was soon wrapt in profound sleep. Previous to going to bed, he asked to have his shoes nicely polished for the next morning, and also requested the keeper to turn off a croton faucett that was running at the time, as the sound of the flowing waters disturbed his thoughts. He added, "To-morrow night you may let the water run, I shan't feel annoyed at it then."

THE LAST MORNING.

The culprit slept soundly until about 5 o'clock in the morning, when he arose, washed himself thoroughly, and then attired himself in a new suit of clothes, made especially for the occasion. These consisted of a black frock coat, white linen vest and pantaloons, ruffle bosomed shirt, black silk tie, and neat gaiter shoes. At 6 o'clock he went to the chapel in company with Rev. Father DURANQUET, and Messrs. MARK FINLEY, Warden; SMITH and COFFIN, Deputy Sheriffs; and CADMUS and CULLEN, keepers. There he received the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church and then returned to his cell. In passing to and from the chapel, he necessarily walked beneath the gallows, and as he did so, he shuddered perceptibly, but said nothing. While waiting for his breakfast, he shook hands cordially with the writer of this article, and said: "I never felt better in my life than I do this morning. If it is God's will that I should die, I am willing to submit." After eating heartily of a substantial breakfast, JERRY again retired to his cell, where he remained closeted for a few minutes with the priest. At 8 o'clock Sheriff KELLY arrived at the prison, with twenty deputies, and proceeded at once to the preparations for the dread work of the morning. JERRY greeted the Sheriff warmly, and in bidding him farewell thanked him, tearfully, for the kindness with which he has uniformly treated him in his unfortunate situation. He desired to have his kind regards conveyed to Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr. He said that he was fully satisfied with that gentleman's fairness in conducting the cause for the prosecution in his case, and wished him a long and happy life. He returned thanks also to Capt. COULTER and his assistants for the many comforts received at their hands, and said he felt well disposed toward every one he knew, and hoped that none of his acquaintances might ever be compelled to meet such a fate as his.

STREET AMD PRISON-YARD SCENES.

The sky was black and lowering in the early morning, and when the Police arrived the threatened storm of rain fell in torrents, and against its fury few umbrellas were any protection whatever. Notwithstanding this, the streets about the building were literally thronged with mixed crowds of men, women and children, curious to behold something of the terrible scene. Two hundred and fifty policemen, from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts, were present, under the supreme control of Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct. A large portion of this force was detailed to keep the crowds back in the streets, while a number were stationed upon the surrounding housetops to prevent persons from viewing the execution from those points. Inside the prison-yard about fifty officers of the Sixth Precinct, under Sergts. KENNEDY and WELSH and Roundsmen RYAN and MCDONALD, were formed in line to assist in preserving order. This they did most effectually, notwithstanding the unaccountably eager restlessness of the two hundred or more spectators who continually pressed toward the front, in order to obtain a better view of the death-scene. As an instance of the morbid curiosity of men to witness the dying struggles of a fellow-being, we may note the fact that on Thursday afternoon a well-dressed individual, named JAMES DUGAN, went before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and told that official that he wished to be committed to the City Prison for ten days, as a drunkard, so that he might have an opportunity to witness the execution from his cell, by means of a piece of looking-glass which he had in his pocket. The would-be convict was considerably surprised when the Judge sentenced him to a short time on Blackwell's Island instead of the Tombs. During the last ten days Sheriff KELLY was overrun with applications for permits to witness the execution. It is no exaggeration to say that these may be reckoned by thousands, but the number of tickets of admission was limited to about two hundred, including those furnished to members of the Press.

THE CONSUMMATION.

At 8:53 o'clock the culprit marched to the scaffold with a firm step, supported by Rev. Fathers DURANQUET and FRANCIS. Arrived there, he knelt with them and repeated earnestly and distinctly the Lord's Prayer, after which he arose and was heard to say, "Oh, my Father, I offer my life to Thee for the one I took—it is my best gift." "God bless Sheriff KELLY," and then for nearly half an hour he continued to repeat, "Almighty Jesus, have mercy on my soul!" "Oh God! receive my spirit!" It then became apparent that his strength was failing fast, for he was compelled to lean upon the arms of the priests for support. His voice grew faint and husky, and he beckoned to the Sheriff and asked him for a glass of water. This was furnished immediately, and in view of his weakness JERRY was allowed to sit down for a moment in a chair that was brought from the Warden's room. It seemed to the writer that the unfortunate man prolonged his prayers with the lingering hope that at the last moment the news of his reprieve might come. He clung to life with a tenacity that was painful to behold, and ever and anon cast a hurried glance in the direction from which help might be expected to come, if it came at all. Despair at last seized him, and thirty-five minutes after his arrival beneath the scaffold he arose from the chair and signified his readiness to proceed. As the black cap was being placed on his head he besought Deputy ISAACS to ask his surviving relatives to continue to pray for the repose of his soul. In an instant afterward the unfortunate man's countenance was veiled, the knot was properly adjusted, and at a given signal from the Sheriff a heavy axe blow was heard upon the block behind the screen, and the next moment the body of O'BRIEN was drawn violently into the air. A fall of about four feet dislocated the neck, and after a few convulsive twitches of the muscles all was quiet. Twelve minutes after the drop had fallen pulsation ceased, and at five minutes before ten o'clock the corpse was lowered into a plain mahogany coffin, and after the usual inquest had been held the remains were handed over to his relatives for burial.

And thus closed another bloody chapter in the book of crime.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY.

The family of which JERRY was a member has been singularly unfortunate—strong drink and evil associations having led to the violent death of three of its members, and the imprisonment of a fourth, who is now serving a term in the Sing Sing State Prison. Fifteen years ago the father of the late murderer committed suicide, while laboring under the influence of *delirium tremens*, and about a year ago a son of the suicide was shot dead while robbing a groceryman's till in the Ninth Ward. The mother and three sisters are said to be very conscientious members of the Roman Catholic Church and, as may be supposed, are crushed to the very earth under the almost intolerable weight of sorrow and disgrace that rests upon them. Two of the brothers are respectable, hard-working mechanics, who seem to feel their situation quite as keenly as do their mother and sisters.

The Exchange-place Gold Bond Robbery—Two Arrests Made.

It will be remembered that HENRY EHRGOTT, an old man, who was employed as porter in the office of MAAS & Co., No. 48 Exchange-place, was on the 12th of January last suddenly assaulted by an unknown man, who placed his hand over the porter's eyes, and snatched an envelope from his hand, containing $10,180 in United States gold certificates, and then escaped. Since that time the detectives have been endeavoring to detect and arrest the bold operator, but they failed in doing so until the 30th ult., when a young man giving the name of JOHN HOYT entered the office of CRAVEN & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, and presented a bond for $5,000, expressing a desire to have the same negotiated. The clerk in charge received the bond, and sent it to the Sub-Treasury for examination, when it was returned by Mr. BIRDSALL and declared by him "all right." The clerk gave HOYT a check for $6,600 on the Bank of North America, and he was requested to call again for the balance, as the price of gold had not yet been ascertained.

Very soon after this transaction it was discovered by CRAVEN and Co., that the bond purchased by them was one of the missing securities stolen from the porter of MAAS and Co., when information was given to Capt. WARLOW, of the First Precinct.

On the Friday following, the 2d inst., HOYT appeared at No. 47 Wall-street and claimed the balance due on the sale of the bond, when Detective ROBERT BROWN, of the Treasury Department, was sent for and arrested him. HOYT was then taken to the office of MAAS and Co., and subsequently to Police Headquarters, since which time the prisoner has remained in confinement. He stated to the Detectives at Headquarters that he had received the stolen certificate from one THEODORE H. SCHULTZ, who had requested him to dispose of it. This man SCHULTZ was searched for and arrested by Capt. JOHN YOUNG, when he stated that one WM. J. SHARKEY had given him the certificate for sale.

Yesterday afternoon the case came up before Justice DOWLING for the first time in a public way, when the following evidence was adduced:

Henry Ehrgott testified that on the 12th day of January, 1867, he was robbed of two United States gold certificates, Nos. 23,149 and 23,155, of the value of $5,000 each, the property of Martin Maas and Sigmund Sinzheimer, by a man unknown to him. The robbery was committed while deponent was at the head of the stairs in No. 50½ Exchange-place, and the man placed his fingers in deponent's eyes and at the same time snatched from him an envelope containing said certificates from his hand, and then ran away with the same.

Sigmund Sinzheimer, of No. 48 Exchange-place, being sworn, deposed: The previous witness was a porter in the employ of Maas & Co. on the 12th of January; Ehrgott had informed me that on the above date, while he was carrying two treasury gold certificates into No. 50 Exchange-place, he was accosted by an unknown man, who met him on the head of the stairs, and after striking him in the face, took from him the said gold certificates, and ran away with the same; these certificates were for the sum of $10,180 in gold, and were the property of the firm, of which deponent is a member; I have since been informed that the bond now shown, and No. 23,149 were exchanged at the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street for another one, on account of the one now shown being torn, and that such exchange was made at the instigation of Ishi Craven, who informed me that he received it from a person in his office, from whom he purchased it; and said person is John Hoyt here present; I identify the certificate shown as one of those stolen from our porter.

Ishi Craven, of No. 74 Wall-street, testified: On the 30th of July the certificate now shown and numbered 23,149 was offered to me for sale by a young man at my office, and in the ordinary way of business; I took it to the United States Sub-Treasury, where I received another in exchange.

Charles N. Barnard, of No. 74 Wall-street, testified: I was present on the 30th of July when a $5,000 United States Gold certificate was sold to the previous witness by a young man, who I identify as John Hoyt, now present; Craven has a desk in my office.

Theodore H. Schultz, of No. 240 East Thirty-sixth-street, testified that on Tuesday, July 31, 1867, deponent received from one William J. Sharkey, at his place of business on Broadway, a gold certificate for the sum of $5,000, which he wished deponent to sell for him, as it was not all right; that deponent took said note and handed it to John Hoyt, who took it from deponent, and on the same day gave deponent the sum of $3,600, having taken out the sum of $2,500 which he had advanced to deponent on the note, likewise the sum of $550, his part of the premium on said note; that deponent then went to Sharkey and handed him the $3,600, and told him that was what he got for the note; he kept $3,550, and gave deponent $50 for his share of the profits; the note now shown, No. 23,149, is the same note he gave the said John Hoyt, and is the one he received from Sharkey; the latter carries on business in Broadway, near Fulton-street; he has a partner whose name is Peter Mitchell; the business carried on is billiards and wines; used to sell Sharkey wines and dealt with him once only; he came to our store, selected wines, and I sent them to him; I am clerk and salesman at No. 32 Liberty-street, in this City; it is a wholesale house; I used to visit Sharkey's house to see if I could sell him more liquor; Sharkey said he had a gold certificate for $4,000, and asked if I could dispose of it; he stated that another party had it; he produced the certificate to me the same day it was sold; he did not sell it to me; that was the first I ever saw of that certificate; I negotiated the certificate and delivered it to John Hoyt, the prisoner now here on July 30; I delivered it to HOYT in Maiden-lane; HOYT gave me $2,500, which I gave to SHARKEY as an advance on the certificate and I delivered HOYT the note for that advance; HOYT was to give me $2,500 more and two-thirds of the premium which he would on the certificate; all the money I received I handed to SHARKEY, who returned me $50 for my services; I had been acquainted with HOYT about a week; on that occasion I met him by appointment.

The magistrate then closed the case by announcing that he would hold both of the accused, HOYT and SCHULTZ, for trial at the General Sessions, and they were locked up in default of $5,000 bail each.

SCHULTZ is 38 years of age, a native of Germany, a clerk, and resides at No. 320 East Thirty-sixth-street. HOYT is a native of New-York, 21 years of age, resides at No. 229 Third-avenue, and says he is a commission merchant.

Escape of Counterfeiters from the Kings County Penitentiary.

The United States authorities in this City were informed yesterday morning that two men named CHARLES F. ULRICH and ADRAIN HABCQ, confined in the Penitentiary on indictments charging them with manufacturing fractional United States currency, mostly of the denomination of fifty and twenty-five cents, had made their escape the night previous. The accused, it appears, were convicted with a gang of counterfeiters on Staten Island, and operated on an extensive scale. They were at length detected, with others, and a number of plates from which the bills were printed, and other apparatus were discovered and seized. Both are experts at counterfeiting, one of them (ULRICH) having carried on the business near Maspeth, Queens County, some three years since. The establishment was seized and two or three arrested, but the principal succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers. It was reported at the time that he conducted several establishments in different places in this State and New-Jersey. HABCQ is also an able hand at the business. Some ten years since he was arrested on the complaint of the agent of the Republic of Hayti, for counterfeiting the currency of that country, and selling it to ship-masters and sailors trading between New-York and Port-au-Prince. A press, plates, ink, paper, &c., were taken possession of by the Police. The defendant was subsequently convicted in one of the Kings County Courts, and sentenced to State Prison. Since his release he appears to have resumed his old occupation.

The manner of the escape of the prisoners is stated to have been as follows: They were confined on the third tier in neighboring cells. They had in some way procured very small, fine saws, capable of cutting iron, which they kept secreted until ready for their work. The sockets in which the bolts of their cells fit were filled with raw potatoes, blackened, so as not to attract attention. Although the cells are all bolted simultaneously with one movement, there is a spring to each bolt, and any obstacle placed in the socket will prevent the bolt from entering. The cell doors were thus left in such a condition that they could be opened at leisure. After getting outside they succeeded in climbing to the third tier, and thence proceeded to the tower facing the county road. Here they commenced work with their saws, and cut off several bars, thus opening a space of sufficient dimensions to enable them to crawl out. A rope furnished, as supposed, by one of the other prisoners, was secured to the remaining bars by means of which they let themselves down to the ground in safety.

The keeper who secured the cells the evening previous observed nothing unusual. At 10 o'clock an inspection was made to see if everything was right, and as the cells appeared secure, the keeper returned to his quarters. At 5 o'clock next morning it was discovered that the prisoners had taken their departure. There is confined on the same tier an alleged accomplice of the escaped parties named JOHN B. ADOTTE, who, it seems, heard them converse together during the night. Lieut. J. C. BRAINE, C. S. N., who is awaiting trial on charges of piracy and murder on the high seas, likewise occupies a cell on that floor. His cell, as well as all the others, was found effectually closed.

Every effort is being made to secure the alleged counterfeiters, but up to last evening no clue to their whereabouts had been obtained. It was reported, however, that two men answering the description of the parties were seen at an early hour yesterday morning rowing off from the West end of Coney Island.

How they obtained the implements used in making their escape is as yet unknown.

The Late Gale.

Nearly every vessel arriving here has some fresh disaster to report. Capt. MOORE, of the bark *Cienfuegos*, from Cienfuegos 20 days, with sugar and molasses to PONVERT & Co., reports as follows:

Had light winds and calms the first eleven days; Aug. 1, in latitude 32 48, longitude 76 06, had a hurricane, beginning at E. S. E. and veering to N. E. and so round to W., with a heavy cross sea; shifted cargo between decks, but received no damage to the vessel; Aug. 3, latitude 34 45, longitude 73 48, fell in with ship *Phaola*, (British,) MILLER, of and for Greenock from Matanzas, with box sugars, with main and mizzen masts gone and in a sinking condition; took from her Capt. MILLER and wife, the officers and crew, 18 in number, and brought them to this port. Saw six square-rigged vessels more or less damaged; was six days N. of Hatteras, with very light winds and calms.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

The two days' match between these clubs, which was commenced on Wednesday on the grounds of the New-York Club, was to have been finished yesterday, but the heavy rain of the morning rendered the ground unfit for play. We give below the result of the first day's play, from which it will be seen that the New-York Club had the best of it at the close, with every chance of winning the match if the weather had permitted. The strong defence made by the New-Yorkers against the swift bowling of HALLIS, and the hardly less effective delivery of LEE, proves that they still possess some of the material that gave them such a name years ago. HIGHAM, the veteran, made 27, KERR and TYLER both obtained double figures, the latter being unfortunately run out when he was well into his work. The Newarkers had rather a short innings, the first seven men being disposed of for 12 runs. Messrs. WILLIAMS, BUCKLEY and PERRIN made a better show, however, and brought the figures up to something respectable. The second innings of New-York yielded but 41, with the loss of eight wickets. HIGHAM again distinguished himself, getting 14, and not out. The game will be renewed next week. The summary is given below:

NEW-YORK.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Jenkins, run out	1	b. Hallis	2
Moore b. Hallis	8	run out	9
Kerr c. Williams b. Pettie	12	c. and b. Lee	3
Dempsey b. Lee	7	c. Lee, b. Hallis	0
Higham b. Hallis	27	not out	14
Hayward b. Lee	2	not out	0
Tyler run out	10	b. Hallis	2
Byron c. Jefferson b. Lee	0	b. Hallis	1
Smith b. Hallis	1		
Garrison c. and b. Lee	3	b. Hallis	0
Warner, not out	1	c. Baker, b. Lee	3
Byes, 5; leg byes, 3; wides, 2; no balls, 2	12	Byes, 4; wides, 4	8
Total	84	Total	41

NEWARK.

First Inning.

Ford b. Moore	0	Hallis b. Moore	2
Baker c. and b. Moore	3	Douglass b. Jenkins	0
Jefferson c. Jenkins b. Moore	0	Buckley c. Kerr b. Moore	5
		Williams, not out	21
Bullis b. Moore	1	Perrin c. Warner b. Moore	5
Pettie c. Moore b. Jenkins	3	Byes, 3; leg bye, 1; wides, 7	11
Lee c. Garrison b. Jenkins	0	Total	51

Umpires—Messrs. NORLEY and PARKINS.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board—Record of Seizures.

The Metropolitan Board of Revenue continues its arduous labors, hearing daily reports of Inspectors and investigating the numerous cases brought before them. The difference, which we before noticed as existing among its members, seems to have been got over, with a change in the composition of the Board. Seizures are daily made, and when made are recorded upon the seizure book, which from time to time we transcribe. It would not be just, however, in many cases, to conclude that the seizure of property implies the guilt of its owner, for in not a few instances goods are seized or detained merely owing to the fact that they were bought by the parties holding them from persons already implicated. Our record, such as is given below, is simply a transcript, word for word, from the pages of the seizure book. The cases have not been investigated when these entries are made, and it is not impossible that many of the charges, through over-zeal in officers or other cause, may prove to have been unjust ones. We publish these as the only particulars within our reach. Unless we took advantage of this, the only data before us, our readers would not be cognizant of even the existence of this Board, for no other documents illustrating its action come within our daily reach.

SEIZURES NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION.

Aug. 3, 1867—Two barrels of spirits, the property of FISCHER & TUBEKEN, No. 24 Baxter-street, seized at the depot, New Brunswick; branded BARNEY O'RORKE, U. S. General Inspector, Fourth District, seized by JOHN MITCHEL, Revenue Inspector.

Twenty-five barrels of whisky seized at same place, marked rectified, but by three judges pronounced to be corn-whisky and not rectified. Seized by same Inspector.

Aug. 5, 1857—One barrel spirits directed to COOLY & HARDING, seized at same place and by same Inspector.

Aug. 2, 1867—Six cases cigars found at No. 114 Pearl-st., said to have been manufactured in Charleston, S. C., stamped with a domestic stamp, with the word imported put on the stamp evidently with a stencil plate. Seized by ISAAC HARVEY, Revenue Inspector.

Aug. 5, 1867—Seized on the premises of GEO. C. HAMMILL, No. 49 New-street: 5 barrels spirits, (removed to STEWART & Co.'s, No. 39 Broadway,) 11 barrels whisky, 5 barrels sherry wine, 2 barrels nut oil and 4 empty barrels, brands not canceled. Seized because the 5 barrels spirits are branded extra syrup, by THOMAS J. CONNATTY and THOMAS BARRONS, Inspectors.

Aug. 7, 1867—Two thousand three hundred cigars, the property of S. FREIDBERG, No. 184 West-street, stamped First District, New-York; dated Jan. 11, 1867. Seized by Revenue Officer BERNARD HESS.

Aug. 3, 1867—Sixty-three barrels spirits, the property of S. HERMAN, No. 13 Bowery, New-York, 15 barrels of which are branded M. E. ANWAY, U. S., General Inspector District; data put on with a separate stencil plate July 25, 1867; 1 barrel no brand. Seized by CORNELIUS STAGG, special agent.

Aug. 5, 1867—The following property of S. FREND, No. 137 Bowery, New-York: 2,200 cigars, stored by SANGER, branded Tenth District New-York, July 9, 1867, THOS. BENDER, Inspector; 4,900 cigars, purchased by FREND of SANGER, bonded as above. Seized by BERNARD HESS, Revenue Inspector.

Aug. 8, 1867—The property of AUGUST HORN: 44,000 cigars, for violation of section 90 of the Internal Revenue Law, selling cigars wholesale to peddlers. Seized by BERNARD HESS, Revenue Inspector.

Aug. 8, 1867—The stock in warehouse of A. PEARL, corner of Hammond and Hudson streets, for violation of section 90 of the Internal Revenue Law—not keeping any manufacturing stamp; also, having Virginia tobacco in his possession without stamps on same. Seized by BERNARD HESS, Revenue Inspector.

London Taverns.

Rev. RICHARD POVEY, formerly of London, delivered a temperance lecture on "London Tavern Life," last evening, at the lecture-room corner of Market and Henry streets. He conducted his audience, which was not large, on an imaginary voyage to England, describing the ordinary incidents on the route, landing them at Liverpool, and thence conveying them at the rate of a mile a minute by rail to London. He animadverted upon the distinctions of caste everywhere apparent in England, and as especially made manifest in railway traveling, and after describing the principal places of interest in the British metropolis, pictured the drinking-places there and the scenes enacted in them, set forth the terrible results of drunkenness, and exhorted his hearers to sign the temperance pledge. He was listened to with attention, and those present manifested their delight when he had concluded.

Music in the Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the mall to-day, commencing at 4 P.M. The following is the programme:

Salutatory—Park March.
1. Overture—"Allessandro Stradella" ... Flotow
2. Song—Oft in the Stilly Night.
3. Wildner March ... Jeschko

PART II.
4.—March Carnival ... Costa
5. Overture—Zampa ... Herold
6. Waltz—Die Eisten Cunen ... Strauss
7. Grand Selection from La Sonnambula ... Bellini

PART III.
8. Fritsch Fratsch Polka ... Strauss
9. St. Pats Quadrille ... Laurient
10. Scena Et Aria from Don Sebastian ... Donizetti
11. Galop Wildfang ... Faust

Finale—Home Thoughts.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

AMAZONIAN AFFRAY.

ELLEN BLACK and WINIFRED BYRNES, both living in the tenement building No. 14 Baxter-street, quarreled at a late hour on Thursday night, when ELLEN struck WINIFRED in the head with a pitcher, severing an artery and inflicting a severe wound on the left cheek. The wounded woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and ELLEN was locked up for trial by the magistrate yesterday morning.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Detective WOOLSEY, of the Broadway squad, arrested WILLIAM DAVIS, a well-known pickpocket, whose photograph appears in the police albums. The complainant, SILAS DAVIS, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made a complaint against the prisoner for assault, with felonious intent, as he was passing through Bleecker-street, near Broadway. The magistrate committed the accused for trial at the Special Sessions.

BURGLARS.

CHARLES MARLHOUT and JOHN MEYERS were arrested in Pearl-street, by an officer of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, while endeavoring to dispose of two pistols, the property of CHARLES ZETTLER, of No. 134 Bowery. When searched, the prisoners were found in possession of a bunch of skeleton keys. They were arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of having effected a burglarious entrance into the store above named. The Justice remanded them for trial in default of bail.

AN OLD LARCENY.

JOHN F. JILES, of No. 100 Essex-street, caused the arrest of ALBERT MIXON, on a charge of having stolen a coat and pair of pants, valued at $40, on the 25th of January, the articles having been exchanged by the thief for his old rags. Committed for trial.

WOMEN ACCUSED OF THEFT.

ALBERT E. DENNISON, residing at No. 162 Third-street, Brooklyn, and a clerk in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, on Thursday received the sum of $3,100 by exchange from New-York Banks, and went on a spree with the money in his possession. He found yesterday that he had lost $1,300 of it, and caused the arrest of HARRIET SHERMAN and JULIA JUDD, inmates of a fashionable house of ill-fame, on a charge of having stolen the money from him while he was in their society on Thursday night. When the case came before the Court the complainant was examined at length regarding his movements on Thursday afternoon and evening, when he gave the details of an extended tour from the bank to High Bridge, and thence to the apartments of the accused, who kept him until morning. The women were remanded for examination.

A THIEF AND THE RECEIVER.

A man named PETER HANNAN, residing in Fifty-third-street, entered the premises of Mr. RIBLETT, hoop skirt manufacturer, at No. 25 Warren-street, a few days ago, and offered a large quantity of spangles for sale, agreeing to accept 23 cents per pound for the same. As the spangles were worth fully 60 cents, Mr. RIBLETT sent for Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct, who detailed Detective TILLEY, of his force, to work up the case. When HANNAN was arrested he was found in possession of 400 pounds of the spangles, valued at $350. He stated to the officers that he had purchased the goods from his brother JOHN, of No. 5 Varick-street, and JOHN in turn said he had purchased them from JOHN SHEA, of No. 31 Park-street. All of these persons are junk dealers. SHEA was next visited, and he said he had purchased the spangles from CORNELIUS MURPHY, employed by BRADLEY, WEST & CAREY, of No. 97 Chambers-street, who confessed to the larceny of the spangles from his employers. The detective found his game bag, full by the arrest of the two HANNANS, SHEA and MURPHY, and he recovered in his progress several hundred pounds of the missing spangles, all of which were fully identified by the owners. All the prisoners were arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, and young MURPHY made a confession to the theft of sixty-four pounds of the spangles, valued at $39, and that he sold the same to SHEA. An effort was made to enter a complaint against the two HANNANS as receivers, but as the prisoner MURPHY could not specify the dates of the other larcenies, and the owner knew nothing of them, the magistrate could not receive the complaint. MURPHY was fully committed for trial on the charge of theft, and SHEA was also locked up on the charge of receiving the stolen property with guilty knowledge.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND PIN.

On the 3d of July last Mrs. CLARA K. WARRING, residing in Eighty-sixth-street, near East River, missed a valuable diamond pin whose marketable worth was at least $400, but which from associations she valued much more highly. Every effort was made to recover the missing pin, but unsuccessfully until a few days ago when a clue was found in the pawnbroker's shop of DELAVIN DELONG, No. 299 East Broadway. The story as finally related before the Court on yesterday is that Mrs. WARRING at the time of the loss had a servant in her employ named MARGARET BARBER. This woman on the evening of the 4th of July came to DELONG and requested the loan of $2 upon the pin, which request was complied with, and the pin left in DELONG's possession. At that time she had said nothing as to where or how she had obtained the pin; but calling in about a week afterward to redeem it, she stated she had found it in the back yard of the premises where she was employed. Upon the occasion of this second visit she was accompanied by a friend named MILLER, who redeemed the pin, and paying $5 in addition, took it away with him. Finally, it appears that some *attaché* of the pawnbroker's shop, in the hope of obtaining a reward, lodged such information that Capt. JAMISON, of the Seventh Precinct, succeeded in working the case to a satisfactory conclusion, and recovering the pin on Thursday afternoon. He began a search for the woman MARGARET BARKER, who, however, happened to fall first in the way of Officer MURRAY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and was by him arrested and produced at Court yesterday. Before the magistrate the woman reiterated her story of having found the pin in the yard, and seemed much surprised that she was not believed. She was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer. A more astounded person, however, at the turn affairs finally took, was the pawnbroker, DELAVIN DELONG, who attended Court without a compulsory process of any kind, and against whom a complaint of receiving stolen goods was lodged. He was only permitted to leave after giving bail in $1,000 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

A PAWNBROKER IN TROUBLE.

FRANK WILLIAMS, No. 40 Tenth-avenue, was lately dispossessed by the thieving process of two coats of the value of $55, and traced the property to the possession of a pawnbroker named LOUIS WILSON, No. 257 Seventh-avenue. WILSON had sold one of the coats for $6, and WILLIAMS thereupon charged him with receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such. WILSON said he had bought the coats, but did not know they were stolen. He was, however, required to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

A DOUBT CAST ON AN OLD ADAGE.

JAMES BENNETT, a gentleman in appearance, having the Dundreary hirsute appendages and being robed in purple and fine linen, was brought to the desk by Officer CRITTENDEN, of the Eighth Precinct. In company with the two came two others, SIMON REIS and HENRY D. MELLVILLE, these latter being in comparison with BENNETT very discreditable in appearance. There was therefore considerable sensation when the roughs preferred each a charge of shoplifting against the scented gentleman. It appears that on the 7th inst. BENNETT entered the jewelry-store of Mr. REIS, No. 8 Amity-street, and priced watches and chains quite extensively, but buying nothing, and, nevertheless, going off with a chain worth $25. This operation was repeated yesterday at the store of HENRY D. MELLVILLE, No. 76 Bleecker-street, but this time he was not so fortunate, and was at once arrested. While the complaints against him were being made out, BENNETT was voluble in abuse of the officer, and of the assertion of his political influence. It appeared, however, that he could not read or write, and that his political influence was on the wane, for he was committed on each charge in default of bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A young man named FRANCIS G. BURKE, in the employ of LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 437 Sixth-avenue, for some time past, was arraigned, charged with embezzling the sum of $24 from his employer, that amount being due PHILLIPS, and which BURKE had collected. In addition, the sum of $300 has been purloined through the agency of BURKE. He was, however, held on the one charge only, and confessing his guilt, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RETURN OF WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY.—Washington Engine Company No. 1 returned from their visit to Philadelphia last evening, and were enthusiastically received by their brethren of the Brooklyn department. They were escorted from the cars at Jersey City by Franklin Engine Company No. 3, with the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and received at the Fulton Ferry by other companies. After marching through several streets, the procession was dismissed. The Washingtonians express themselves highly pleased with their reception and entertainment in Philadelphia.

BURGLARIES.—Officer SHERIDAN, of the Fiftieth Police Precinct, observed a suspicious character in First-street, near Seventh-avenue, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and approaching him the man threw away a bundle and made his escape. The bundle was found to contain several articles of female wearing apparel, which were taken to the Station-house. A young man named WILLIAM DOYLE was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of having broken into the house of Mrs. DELANEY, No. 55 Dean-street, some time since, and stealing therefrom clothing to the value of $30. He was committed to answer.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—Mr. WM. M. SOMERS, arrested some days since on the complaint of JAMES B. BAINE, who charged him with stealing from his house, in DeKalb-avenue, jewelry to the value of $700, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday for examination. It was conclusively proved that defendant was at his own house at the time the alleged theft was committed, whereupon the Justice dismissed the complaint and the defendant was honorably discharged.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—Dr. HIRAM P. HARDCASTLE's report of the business of this institution for July shows the following: Number of patients treated during the month, 437; males, 148; females, 289. Nativities—United States, 253; Ireland, 149; England, 17; Germany, 13; Scotland, 3; France, 2. Diseases—Injuries, 22; of the abdomen, 160; heart, lungs and throat, 58; fever, 24; skin, 35; and minor surgery, 57. The prescriptions for the month numbered 983.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RICHARD H. HARDING.—The funeral of the late RICHARD H. HARDING, a prominent and much esteemed citizen, took place from his late residence, No. 32 Fifth-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon. His remains were followed to Cypress Hill Cemetery by members of the Masonic order, members and exempts of the Fire Department and a large concourse of citizens. Rev. Dr. PARTRIDGE, of Christ Church, conducted the services for the dead.

THE QUEENS COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Police made a raid upon the Queens County liquor dealers some time since and arrested ten persons for violating the Excise Law. They were examined before a Justice at Hempstead on Thursday, and all were discharged. Subsequently the ten, with ten others, were arrested by the Sheriff on warrants obtained by the Excise Commissioners, and held to bail to answer before the Supreme Court.

CAR PICKPOCKETS.—A gentleman named STOLL, residing at No. 169 Court-street, had his pocket picked of $14 in a Coney Island car about 12 o'clock on Thursday night. It appears several thieves were on board, who commenced pushing other passengers. Some excitement was caused in consequence, during which Mr. STOLL's pocket was picked. The fellows then left the car.

THE GERMAN LAGER-BEER BREWERS.—The Association of German beer-brewers met in Essex-street yesterday, when counsel was engaged to proceed against certain Internal Revenue officers, who, it is alleged, have recently illegally interfered with the lager-beer breweries and ruined their business. Seizures, it is alleged, have been made when no frauds have been committed, and the materials and stock on hand thereby allowed to be destroyed. It is said that frauds cannot occur, as each cask of beer conveyed from a brewery has to bear a revenue-stamp. Brewers not connected with the Association are to be called upon to join the movement, in order to put an end to the alleged machinations of certain Internal Revenue officers.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR dull and declined 50c. ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter, $13 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 7,000 bushels New Amber Ohio $2 20; 1,000 bushels New Amber Indiana at $2 23; 1,000 bushels New White Indiana at $2 45, and 5,000 bushels Old No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN quiet, but unchanged. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED steady; Shorts $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—77,200 bushels Wheat, 363,800 bushels Corn, 1,615,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,000 bushels Corn; 1,390,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR advanced 25c.; Superfine, $7 50@$8; Extra, $8 50@$9; Family, $9 50@$10; Fancy, $10 75@$11 25. WHEAT firmer; Red has advanced 5c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 05; sales of No. 2 at $2 20, and Choice Kentucky at $2 30. OATS firm at 54c.; No. 1 in good demand and the market is buoyant and the supply is light. RYE firm at 98c.@$1. BARLEY, $1 10@$1 15. COTTON steady but unchanged. WHISKY steady but unchanged. PROVISIONS firm but in little demand. MESS PORK held at $24; buyers offered $23@$23 50. BULK MEATS not offered to any extent below 11c.; Sides, 13c. BACON is difficult to buy: Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. HAMS unchanged. LARD dull; sales at 12c.; not offered freely at this rate. CHEESE 11c.@12c. BUTTER dull. GROCERIES steady. Gold, 139⅝ buying. Exchange dull.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—New Winter and old Spring quiet; Winter Red steady; Spring grades are dull and declined 5c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 83@$1 85; No. 2 Spring, $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Red, $2 05. CORN steady at 96c. for No. 1, and 90c.@91½c. for No. 2. OATS dull and declined 1c.@2c., closing nominal at 54c. for No. 1, and 53c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at $1@$1 01 for No. 1. BARLEY dull at 73½c. for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. BEEF CATTLE dull at $5 75@$6 75 for good to choice steers. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 5c.@10c.; common to good, $6 60@$6 90. SHEEP dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 115,800 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR quiet and lower; sales 500 bbls. at $10 25 for Spring, $10 75 for Red, and 125 bbls. Old White Indiana at $10 75. RYE FLOUR nominal at $7 25. WHEAT dull; no sales reported. CORN opened dull, with sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at $1; later, 70,000 bushels Rejected at 95c.@96c. In the afternoon sales of 8,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1, closing unsettled. OATS dull and drooping; sales in a retail way only generally held at 74c. for No. 2 Western. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. HIGHWINES $2 35 at retail. MESS PORK lower at $23 50 for heavy, and $22 50 for light. LARD unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Flour, 6,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull: 11c. to New-York on Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 9.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON—Middling, 24½c. HEMP firm. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $7@$7 75; Extra, $8@$9; Double Extra, $9 50@$10; Choice, $10 50@$11 50; Fancy, $12@$13. WHEAT advanced 5c.; Spring, $1 40@$1 46; Fair and good Fall, $1 85@$1 97½; prime and choice Red, $2@$2 10; prime and choice White, $2 10. CORN quiet; White, $1 05@$1 15; Yellow, $1@$1 05; Mixed, 95c. OATS advancing; sales at 50c.@55c. RYE advancing; sales at 80c.@90c. PROVISIONS quiet; MESS PORK, $24. BACON firmer, at 15½c. for Sides, and 12½c. for Shoulders. Sugar cured HAMS, 19c.@20½c. LARD 12¾c.@13½c. WHISKY firm at $2 05@$2 08, free. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 sacks; Corn, 5,000 sacks; Oats, 5,000 Rye, 145 sacks.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON firm and scarce; Low Middlings, 27c.@27½c.; Middling, 28½c.@29c. COFFEE in fair demand; common Rio, 9c.@9½c.; fair, 10c.@10½c., and prime, 12c.@12½c., in gold; stock, 33,000 bags. FLOUR dull and heavy; no sales. WHEAT lower; choice Red, $2 40@$2 45, and prime, $2 25@$2 35. CORN dull; White declined 5c.; $1 10@$1 12 for fair; Yellow scarce and unchanged; prime, $1 15. OATS active, at 72c.@78c. for new. RYE—Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60. SUGAR—Grocery grades active and firm, at unchanged prices; fair to good, 11½c.@11¾c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady, at unchanged prices. WHISKY—Sales of free at $1 80@$2; Western, in bond, 33c.@35c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON firm but unchanged; sales 800 bales; Low Middling 26c.; receipts of the week, 1,116 bales; exports of the week, 5,365 bales; stock, 24,449 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR—There is a better feeling in the market; superfine $8 50@$8 62. CORN 5c. better. OATS are in good demand at $1 15. PORK quiet at $25 50. BACON—Shoulders 13¾c.; Clear Sides 16c.@16¼c. LARD in tierces 14c. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling Exchange 52½@54½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 9.

TOBACCO—Sales 171 hhds. at $3 50@$19 25 for Lugs to selections. Superfine FLOUR, $7; A No. 1 New, $10 50. WHEAT—Firmer at $1 75@$1 95. CORN—Shelled and delivered $1. OATS—New, in bulk, 55c. RYE, 95c. COTTON, 24c.@25c. MESS PORK $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c. Clear Sides, 15¾c. LARD, 12¾c. for tierces. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White Michigan opened at an advance of 2c.@3c., closing weak; Amber closed at an advance of 1c. CORN dull and held at 98c. for No. 1; 98c. was bid, closing at a decline of 5c.; sales of White Michigan at 91c. OATS advanced 1c.; new No. 1, 62c.; old do., 63c. RYE unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR unchanged. Spring WHEAT quiet; No. 2, $1 75; No. 3, $1 73. OATS firm and scarce at 69c.@70c. CORN steady at 93c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 9.

WHEAT unsettled and advancing; sales of No. 1 at $2 13@$2 17; No. 2 at $2 05@$2 07. CORN steady at 97c. for No. 1. OATS firmer but unchanged. RYE quiet at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON—The market is hard; sales 200 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 17 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales; receipts, 348 bales; exports, 1,917 bales; stock, 5,709 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON unsettled and depressed; sales 11 bales; receipts 270 bales. Quotations are nominal.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON more active and firmer; sales 103 bales; Middlings 25c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 9.

COTTON dull and nominally 26c.@26½c.; sales 107 bales; receipts 162 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 35½c.@54½c. RESIN steady at $2 80@$6.

[Advertisement.]

BARNEY WILLIAMS' house, and JOSEPH FATMAN's house, of Bath, L. I., were saved from burglars by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, on Monday night last.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, Nicaragua—Col. W. R. Smedberg, wife and servant, Lieut. S. E. Chamberlain, C. Smith, H. Moffat, G. Livermore, C. C. Slocum, Mrs. Fairbank and child, Mrs. M. A. Clark, Mrs. M. Watkins and child, N. A. Holly, wife and child, W. R. Kerns, J. G. Morgan, J. T. Sands, Mrs. C. Rodgers, H. H. Hartley, wife and child, O. Ball, J. Johnson and wife, Mr. Taylor, Miss Teresa Berry, Mrs. M. Winckley, J. H. Dodge, B. W. Dodge, J. H. Conant, R. May, wife and infant, R. Tuiford, Mrs. Camden, wife and child, J. L. Groven, Mrs. L. F. Dodge, Mrs. E. N. Metzger, Miss C. A. Charlton, Mrs. W. A. Wild, W. B. Rowe, J. C. Nickerson and wife, J. Tilden and wife, J. A. Herne and wife (Miss Helen Western), W. S. Davenport, S. B. Davenport and wife, Mrs. W. H. Van Doren and two children, J. Woodbury, W. S. Fowler, G. L. Haight, J. F. Hancock, H. W. Lander, C. Guillet, J. Gallager (chief engineer of steamer *Oregonian*), W. H. Pilgrim, J. Paul, J. Walsh, P. Hanson, J. Beutemfeld, M. F. A. Perry, R. Kelly, J. Stephenson, R. D. Basherville, M. Barker, C. A. Swain, G. S. Whitney, C. Water, S. Jacoby, Dr. Kuhn, wife and two infants, J. Beiler, wife and five children, E. B. Rebber, T. Kune, J. Landon, J. H. Richardson and wife, C. W. Diedrick, C. H. Howard, Mrs. M. H. Hawley and child, J. D. Rice, D. G. A. Hale, Mrs. Pearlman, R. J. Sharp and wife, J. B. McClure and 2 children, A. Dowler, wife and 3 infants, J. McAlaer, H. Blinn, C. H. Mills, A. D. Harrison, S. D. Napier, A. C. Lewis, J. E. Hagamen, L. Alexander, C. Scatney, E. Steele, N. B. Kelley, C. A. Morrill, B. O. Barber, W. Bain, J. E. Wilson, H. Carroll, B. Foster, G. Guin, wife and 6 children, L. Bruner, wife and infant, A. Tarkening, D. N. Lapham, J. B. Clark, R. Sawyer, D. N. Jenks, L. M. Wilson, M. Riehm, Mrs. H. B. Williams, C. D. Henry, B. N. Chamberlain, E. Aubrey and boy, L. B. Davendorf, and 164 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 05	Sun sets	7 05	Moon sets	1 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 29	Gov. Island	4 18	Hell Gate	5 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltic, Rogers, Bremen, I. Taylor; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Dovre, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresa, (Dutch,) Darie, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Hulda, (Swed.,) Barstrom, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Samson, Fossett, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Wanderer, (Hamb.,) Mahlman, Rio Janeiro via Richmond, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Naraguagus, Leighton, Jacksonville, W. Ray.

Schooners Wm. Mazyk, Catlin, St. Martin's, H. A. Vatable & Son; Flying Cloud, (Br.,) McIntyre, St. John's, N. F., C. H. Trumbull; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, San Juan, Nic., with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Boston 8th inst., for Liverpool, to J. & T. Tapscott.

Bark Cienfuegos, Moore, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ponvert & Co. Had light winds and calms the first 11 ds. Aug. 1, in lat. 32 48, lon. 76 6, had a hurricane, beginning at E. S. E. and veering to N. E. and so around to W., with a heavy cross sea; shifted cargo between decks, but did no damage to the vessel. Aug. 3, lat. 34 45, lon. 73 48, fell in with ship Phaola, Miller, of and for Greenock, from Matanzas, with box sugars, with main and mizzenmasts gone, and in a sinking condition. Took from her Capt. Miller and wife, the officers and crew, 18 in number, and brought them to this port. Saw six square-rigged vessels, more or less damaged. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with very light winds and calms.

Bark Enrique, Oreutt, Neuvitas 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Tyne, Morris, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Conchita, (Span.,) Oreus, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Axel, Sorbye, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig H. S. Emery, (of Portland, Me.,) Palmer, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar to Moss & Ward. On the 2d had the hurricane, sprung lower topsail-yard, split sails, stove port bulwarks, &c.

Brig Undine, (Br., of Barbados,) Farwell, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Bell. 1st inst., off Hatteras, had the late hurricane; lost deck-load of 40 hhds. of molasses.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbets, Sagua 11 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Temeraria, (Span.,) Towt, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightburne. Aug. 6, lat. 37 51, lon. 66 37 from Cadiz, saw Br. brig Zegri, showing official No. 27,129, who had received some damage to hull and spars.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Scott & Co.

Brig Wm. Mallery, Jr., Wilbur, New-Haven, in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Andes, Bates, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. Conservative, Boyd, Guantanemo 28 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co. 2d inst., in lat. 36 27, lon. 74 30, took the late hurricane at S. E. to N. E. and around to N. W.; was hove to 4 hours under storm-trysail, which burst, and lay out the rest of the blow under bare poles; is leaking some.

Schr. Sibyl, Martin, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co.

Schr. E. Finney, Townsend, Galveston 34 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. B. Brown, Davis, Little River, S. C., with naval stores to Arthur Leary.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Willets, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Plandome, Horton, Boston.

Schr. Libbie C., (Br.,) Roberts, Newark, N. J.

Schr. Margaret Platt, Blizzard, New-Haven.

Schr. John Walker, Overton, Jacksonville.

Schr. G. H. Squires, Tinmer, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Barber, Hedding, Virginia.

Schr. H. Quirk, Robinson, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9—Arr. steamer Equator, from New-York.

Also, arr. bark Veritas, Havana.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 7, A. M.—Arr. schrs. L. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia; L. A. Danenhond, New-York, for Boston; Lucy Jones, Macy, Plymouth, for New-York; L. W. Pierce, Collins, New-York for Portsmouth; brigs Bounding Billow, Dexter, from Bonaires, W. I., for Boston; Whitaker, Look, Addison, for New-York; Geo. Perkins, New-Haven, for Bangor.

7th, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Corno, Pickering, New-York, for Boston; Mary P. Hudson, Buel, Boston, for Philadelphia; W. P. Cox, Houck, Lynn, for Philadelphia; Ella Fish, Willie, from Hokena Bay for Boston; lost jibboom; Decora, Clark, Machias, for New-York; L. P. Adams, Stabbot, Calais, for New-York; Ring Dove, Wooster, Calais, for New-York; Elizabeth, Watts, Calais, for Middletown; in lat. 39 3 N., lon. 71 38 W., spoke —— Seguin, of Bath, Call, from Jacksonville for Boston; Aug. 2, experienced a hurricane, in which she lost mainboom, foregaff, stove boat, damaged wheel, split sails and lost part of deck-load, leaking; will discharge and haul on the ways for repairs; sloop Wm. Hunt, Dery, Quincy, for New-York.

Wind, N. E. and thick.

8th, A. M.—Thick fog and calm. No sail of vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.—Arr. schr. Wilder, from Philadelphia for Galveston, with a general cargo, disabled, having been caught in the gale of the 2d inst. She saw several disabled vessels making Hampton Roads.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9—Arr. schr. E. W. Pratt, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Rising Sun, Scofield, from New-Haven for Ponce, P. R., having received some damage to sails and spars, put into this port on the 7th for repairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The schr. Mary McKee, at this port from the West Indies, in the gale of the 2d inst., lost her Captain and two men overboard and sustained much damage.

Spoken, &c.

Euxine—bark, bound E., was seen, July 1, lat. 46 30, lon. 41 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, July 19, bark Undine, Mitchell, discharging.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 11, Aug. 9, 1867.
49, 37, 60, 7, 41, 50, 13, 31, 72, 6, 21, 20, 44.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 12, Aug. 9, 1867.
5, 40, 43, 21, 33, 69, 11, 38, 15, 3, 35, 50.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 292, Aug. 9, 1867.
5, 60, 51, 37, 75, 14, 53, 12, 62, 66, 73.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 293, Aug. 9, 1867.
22, 72, 68, 55, 44, 27, 60, 43, 33, 11, 47.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 475, Aug. 9, 1867.
40, 58, 47, 70, 14, 7, 60, 12, 1, 67, 33, 24.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 476, Aug. 9, 1867.
36, 12, 48, 8, 72, 42, 50, 45, 56, 41, 58, 52, 69.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 399, Aug. 9, 1867.
6, 43, 67, 44, 8, 30, 24, 37, 29, 21, 13, 75.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 400, Aug. 9, 1867.
16, 31, 40, 17, 39, 5, 23, 67, 59, 58, 43, 74, 12.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.

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